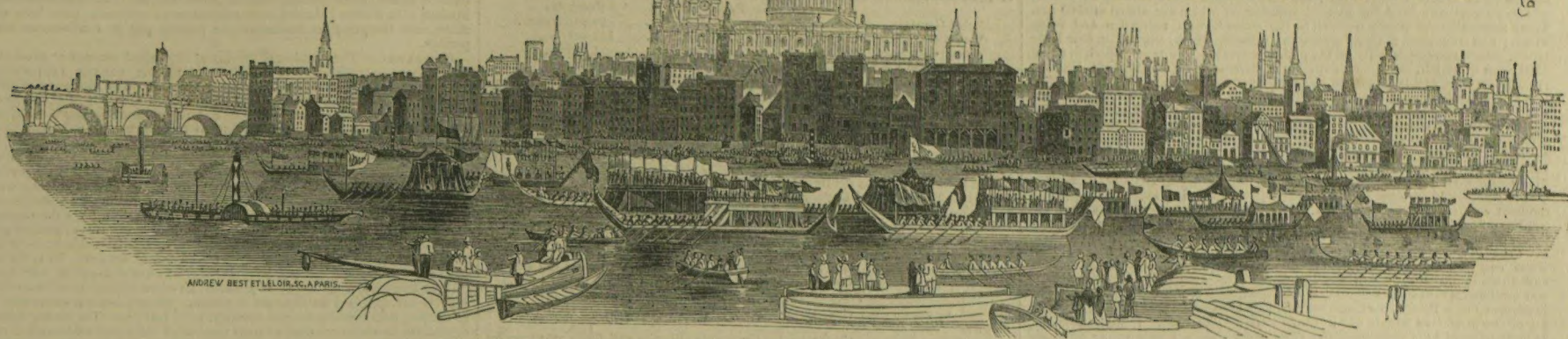


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

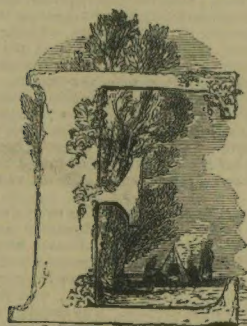


No. 106, Vol. IV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## CRIME AND ITS CAUSES.



VEN the most careless must be struck with the saddening details afforded by the police intelligence of the week. It is more than usually prolific in cases of social crime, and the misery that is too often the impelling cause of it. Poverty is at the root of much of this—depravity too must be taken into the account, and when we add to these the joint operation of ignorance, we have three causes at work, which will for ever fill our prisons with criminals, and stain our daily records with tales of misery in its most appalling shapes, and violence in its most terrible forms, in cases of murder and suicide, which, though deplorable to read, it is better that society should know and hear of, in the hope that they may excite some attempt at remedy, than that they should be passed over in silence, and in silence be forgotten.

We seldom remember a heavier catalogue of crime and depravity than has been furnished by the domestic occurrences of the last week or ten days. At the present moment the circumstances of two dreadful murders are brought before the public mind, in the trial of one wretched man at the Old Bailey, and the surrender of another whose trial yet awaits him. In both cases women were the victims; one the wife of her murderer, and the other, from what is yet known, the benefactor of the family of the man charged with the deed. Another case is yet fresh in the recollection of all, in which a woman was sentenced to death, with unnecessary cruelty, for we hope, for the sake of human nature, that the infliction of the sentence would have been an impossibility, for drowning her child in an attempt to put a period to a life of intense misery and suffering. She was driven to the verge of madness by the accidental loss of a few shillings, the slender stock on which she was endeavouring to exercise her industry. A paltry sum, that thousands would squander without even a thought, would in this case have probably saved one human life, prevented the commission of a great crime, and stopped the frenzy of one poor wretch at a point short of utter madness; but the criminal mother is now, we believe, a maniac.

A case painfully similar to the above has just occurred: a man out of work at last obtained a little employment, but having no money to get the materials, raised a few shillings by pledging his tools; but when about to purchase what he required, he discovered he had lost his little all;—the excitement and anxiety of distress became madness, or bordering upon it, and he attempted

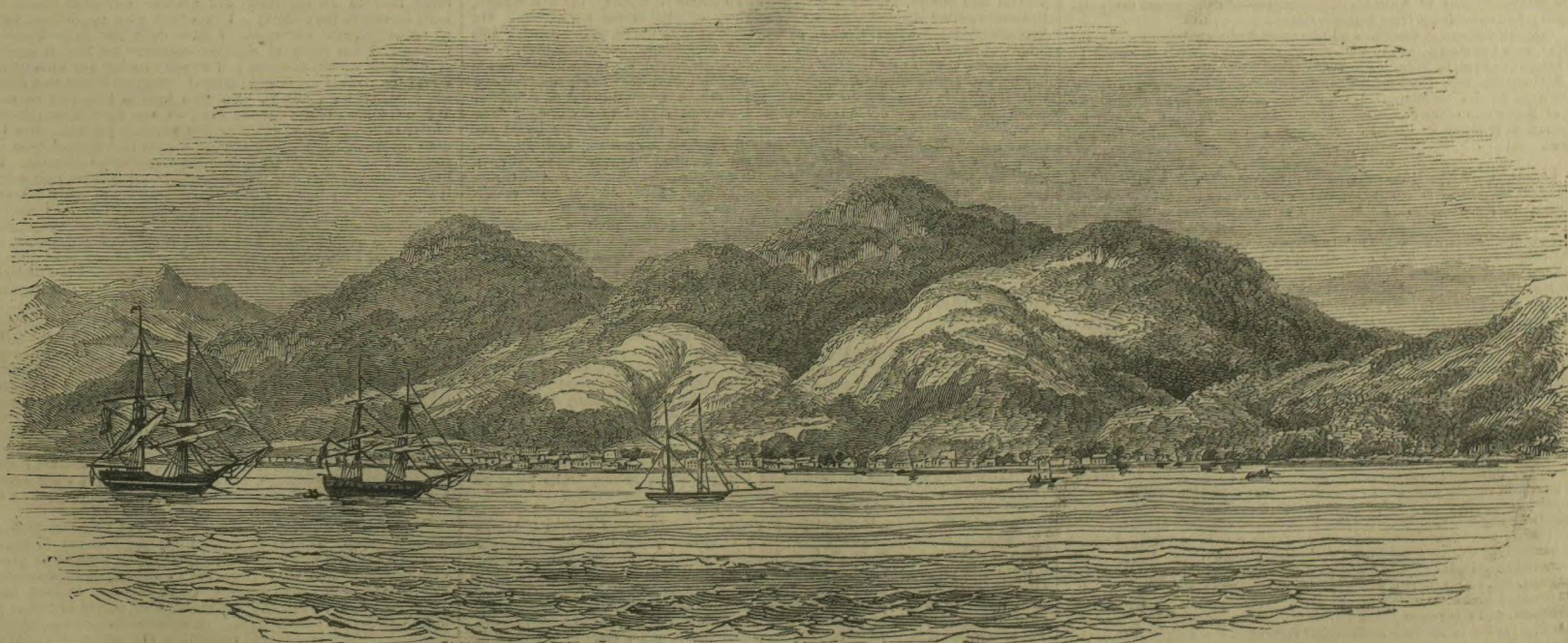
suicide. The cases are exactly parallel. They are of the class of crimes, or rather miseries, caused by the destitution of all means of living; but equal miseries are often caused by the abuse of competence. Drink is still a fertile source of crime of all kinds, and, notwithstanding the exertions of temperance and total-abstinence societies, and the improved tone of society generally in this particular, we frequently find cases of excess in this despicable propensity, the details of which are absolutely frightful. There is one given in the *Times* of Thursday that presents a terrible picture of the effects of this vice. The wife of a respectable mechanic was prevented from drowning herself from London-bridge, and her husband appeared to give an account of her when she was brought up at the Mansion-house.

The poor man drew a melancholy picture of the sufferings to which his wife's habits had for a long time exposed him. They had been married 11 years, and frequently had she during that period sold all the furniture, including the very beds, and the clothes which covered the beds. Despairing, after a great variety of experiments, of producing any improvement in her habits in this country, he determined to resign his situation, and to take her and their children to America. Thither they repaired, but the change of climate produced no alteration in those depraved habits which had inflicted so much domestic unhappiness, and he found his condition worse in the place to which he had fled as a refuge than it had been amongst those to whom he was known. He accordingly brought her back and was reinstated by his former employer; but the conduct of the wretched woman became worse and worse, and, alarmed at the example she held out to the children, he determined to let her have nothing except through the medium of the workhouse, to the authorities of which he made such allowance for her as they considered it right to demand.

Here is a case of all peace, hope, and comfort, being banished from a household where the means of enjoying all of them existed! But drunkenness is not the only vice that betrays its continual existence among us by some glaring and extreme proof of that existence; nor is crime, or the folly and profligacy that can be called little less than crime, confined to the haunts of poverty. The rich and fashionable quarter of the town has this week been startled by a visitation of the law, directed against those moral pests—the gaming-houses, which are the haunts of the wealthy fools who seem born for nothing but to be the prey of the needy sharpers. A general attack was made on several at the same time; and to ensure all the success that could spring from surprise, the police themselves were drawn out for "secret service," and not informed by their officers of what was required of them till it was impossible to give warning of the attack. In this the Commissioners exhibited a distrust of their men, which spoke more for their knowledge of, than for their confidence in, them. The caution was commendable, for, that the existence of such dens should be unknown to the police is impossible. From whatever cause arising, the utmost secrecy was observed, and the "drag-net" of the law being thus skilfully drawn, there was a large capture of loose fish, including many of the shark tribe, but the bulk of which were of the gudgeon species. When brought before the magistrate, there seemed an unusual preponderance of the

names of Jones, Smith, and Johnson, and the phenomenon is explained by the papers, which state that these plebeian names were given to save others better known, borne by men of rank and station. If these persons have any sense of shame, the present exposure will teach them their self degradation. Gaming is one of those vices, which, when the attachment to it amounts to a passion, levels all distinction; thus these aristocratic Smiths and Jones's are placed at the bar side by side with the scum and refuse of society. As the law, too long careless and slumbering, has at last interfered, we hope it will not relapse into inactivity; and if these haunts of vice cannot be utterly destroyed, let them at least continue to exist in terror and by stealth, that both their keepers and visitors may be in constant dread of the intrusion of the police, and an appearance, in their own persons, at the bar of public justice.

We are not optimists, nor have we much faith in the perfectibility of man; but the impossibility of doing all that could be desired, should not prevent us from effecting all we can. The utter want of self-control, which so many among the poorer classes exhibit, springs from their having had no moral training at all. The same deficiency exhibited among the rich, by the manner in which they abuse the blessings of fortune, arises from their having been cursed—not with the want of education—but with a bad one. Both are evils, and for neither of them do we see any attempt to provide a remedy. The poor struggle up as they can, untaught and uncared for, with no knowledge, and nearly as little religion; and, when temptations and trials beset them, they plunge into debauchery, or seek refuge in suicide. For much of the accumulation of crimes and sorrows of life, the State is accountable, by its total neglect of any provision for the education of the masses that are growing up in the midst of it. Thousands on thousands can be found to build prisons, but nothing can be spared for the schools that might render the prisons needless. The machinery of punishment is ingeniously and horribly perfect; but that for teaching, if it has not to be constructed, requires, at all events, to be put in action. If the police reports of the week were analysed carefully, with a possibility of arriving at an intimate knowledge of each case, though they are more in number, and more serious in degree, than usual, yet ignorance would in all of them be found to have had a powerful influence; and the best use that can be made of so unfortunate an accumulation of crime, is to make it a proof of the necessity of dispelling it. In currency questions and financial operations—in dealings with masses of wealth and heaps of bullion—our legislators forget the poverty that cannot help itself, deeming it, we fear, not worth helping. They may rest assured it is a grievous mistake either in men or ministers.



THE CITY OF HAYTI.

## REVOLT AT HAYTI.

Papers have just been received by the Tweed steamer from the West Indies to the 9th of April, from Jamaica, announcing that "The unfortunate island of Hayti is again the theatre of insurrection. The inhabitants of what was the [COUNTRY EDITION.]

Spanish part are in open revolt against the French population, which hitherto had succeeded in maintaining the dominion over the island generally, and are about to set up a republic for themselves. Whether they will be successful remains to be seen. Whatever may be the ultimate result certain it is that it will

inflict a deep and lasting injury upon that unhappy country, which years will not repair, if it does not deprive it of its independence altogether, and render it once more a dependent colony. The President has issued a proclamation, in which he tells the revolt, in very bombastic language, that "I will come among you, so



compared by the National Guard and all the brave soldiers who have contributed to the triumph of the revolution, to listen to their grievances; but the other party seem inclined to give him rather a warm rebuff.

Her Majesty's Consul at Hayti has transmitted to the Governor General at Jamaica an "Arrete" of the Government of the public, closing, to the vessels of foreign nations, the ports of the Spanish, or eastern, portion of Hayti, on account of the insurrection. The decree commences thus:—

"Considering that the revolt which has just broken out in the eastern part of the republic is the result of a long and perfidious combination, and, that far from ascribing to the revolution the benefits it has bestowed on them, the contrivers of this traitorous plot have endeavoured to observe the progress of turbulence, and to seize a favourable opportunity of putting into execution their unfortunate project," &c. &c.

Hayti is the most fertile island in the West Indies. Its surface is nearly the extent of Ireland, and four times as large as Jamaica. It exhibits a great variety of scenery on rather a large scale; the highest point being towards the centre, where is a mountain-knot, the highest summits of which are stated at 8000 feet. These mountains are nearly covered to the summit with vegetation and noble woods; and from them descend numerous streams, which, uniting in four large rivers, bestow extreme fertility on the plains beneath. The coast, which is about 1200 miles in length, has a great number of harbours, one of which, St. Nicolas, is six miles long, and is capable of holding an immense fleet.

Hayti is divided into six departments. Port au Prince, the capital, is in the west, and is the chief seat of trade. The city is, however, chiefly built of wood, and its streets are unpaved. Port au Prince, in the department of the north, the seat of the kingdom established by Christophe, was better built, and had some handsome squares. It was almost destroyed by a terrific earthquake on May 7, 1842. Our engraving represents the place immediately after this awful visitation. It is copied from a most effective sketch by Lieutenant W. T. Bellairs, R.N.

It is lamentable to view a fine country distracted, as Hayti is at the present moment, by civil dissension. Such, however, with few intervals, has been the condition of this beautiful island since the extraordinary change caused in Hayti by the French Revolution in 1791, when the Convention caused liberty and equality to be proclaimed there, and the slaves rose, and massacred or drove out the white and free coloured population. This revolution, with its excesses, soon ended in a military despotism. At length, in 1825, an independent negro state was established in Hayti. According to the constitution promulgated in 1816, Hayti is governed by a President, chosen for life, and assisted by a Legislature, consisting of two houses—a Senate and a House of Representatives. It ought, perhaps, to be considered as a despotism, the chief being chosen by the army; but some republican forms have been added.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

### SPAIN.

Paris, May 7.

The affairs of Spain become each day more interesting, and merit the most serious attention of the public. That unhappy country is, or I am greatly mistaken, on the eve of a serious convulsion. The liberals will risk their existence to preserve the few advantages they have gained by their blood; the despots will go any lengths to maintain their baneful power, and restore the country to the happy days of Ferdinand VII. Narvaez is a tyrant, struggling to become Dictator; he is ambitious and jealous; his very satellites tremble in his presence. It is in the hands of such a man that the destinies of Spain are now confided. Narvaez is aware, however, that without the aid of the Clergy, he cannot maintain his ground; he has promised them that not only shall no more Church property be sold, but that which has been already disposed of, shall be restored to them,—the purchasers receiving an indemnity in Spanish Stock! In Spanish Stock the security is excellent! The unfortunate proprietors must accept, or their lives will pay the forfeiture of their disobedience. Even Bravo hesitated to commit the wholesale robbery, and was dismissed from office.

A new Ministry has now been formed, prepared to obey, and passively follow the orders of Narvaez. It is thus composed:—

General Narvaez, President of the Council, and Minister of War.  
Marquis de Viluma, Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Mon, Minister of Finances.  
Pedal, Minister of the Interior.  
Mayans, Minister of Justice.  
General Armero, Minister of Marine.

The only person of talent or respectability in the new Cabinet is M. Mon, and it is very doubtful whether he is aware of his appointment, for he is and has been for some time dangerously ill with a brain-fever. It is worthy of notice that the name of the Marquis de Miraflores does not appear in the new combination. I am most credibly informed that he was solicited, and gave a rather unceremonious refusal. The new Ministry is already at its wits' end to procure money, there not being a single real in the treasury. Several bankers have been applied to, and it is reported that an offer has been made to advance a thousand millions of reals on the Government giving 100 reals stock for 40 in money, and the tobacco monopoly as security for the payment of the interest. The Government have accepted the pecuniary part of the conditions, but refuse giving up the tobacco monopoly—that is to say, they will receive, but do not intend to pay.

Whilst Narvaez is conspiring in Madrid, the disaffected in Navarre and the Basque Provinces are not idle. A letter from Pampeluna, dated the 30th ult., says:—"A vast conspiracy has been discovered. A great number of persons, of whom the most part were formerly guerrillas and leaders of bands, have been arrested, and conducted to this city. They must be gravely compromised in this affair, since they are kept in the most rigorous privacy. The prisons are filled with prisoners, so that it has been necessary to double the sentinels, increase the guard, and place some of the individuals in the citadel. A correspondence has been intercepted; and it is stated that, in consequence of the declarations of some of the persons taken up, important discoveries have been made."

Catalonia is in a very disturbed state; the plains of Urgel and Lerida are overrun with guerrillas. Several collisions have taken place in that neighbourhood between some refugees, who had abandoned their appointed places of residence in France to enter Spain, and the Spanish Custom-house officers. Not a day passes but refugees cross the Pyrenees, enter Spain, and enrol themselves in the guerrilla bands, headed by men accustomed to this species of warfare, and in whom the people have confidence.

Messrs. Manuel Cortina, Joaquim Verdu y Perez, Juan Antonio Garnica, Manriés di Benedicto, and Joaquim Garrido, accused of being accomplices in the revolt of Cartagena, members of the Cortes, and imprisoned by order of Narvaez and Bravo, have been tried, acquitted, and set at liberty, after having been 88 days in prison. The celebrated Chief of the late Provisional Government, Madoz, has been also acquitted, but is still detained in confinement, being involved in another case before the Court-Martial.

I have seen letters from Barcelona of the 2nd. They state that great fears were entertained for the tranquillity of the capital of Catalonia, thousands of workmen being without employment, and ripe for another insurrection.

A great sensation has been created at Madrid, in consequence of the arrest of a person charged with having stolen a quantity of bills, shares, and other securities from the representative of M. Rothschild, of London. I now learn that the property stolen amounts to four millions of reals (about £40,000), and was abstracted from an iron chest by means of a false key. About 20 persons have been arrested at Madrid and elsewhere for this robbery, and nearly half of the securities, and about £1200 in gold, arising from the sale of some of them, have been recovered. There were also found Treasury Bills to the amount of nearly £2000, which had been stolen on the same day from Mr. Rivas, a merchant of Madrid.

### ITALY.

The Papal States—thanks to Austrian intervention—once more are comparatively tranquil; but order is far from being restored.

It is said that the College of Cardinals will be convoked some time during the month of May, as a Consistory, at the Vatican, when various promotions will be made, and religious affairs in Prussia and Spain taken into consideration.

General Bustamante, who has been twice President of the Mexican republic, has returned from Naples to Rome. During the last two years he has resided alternately at Rome and other capitals of Italy. Cardinal Spinola has been replaced as Legate at Bologna, by Cardinal Vannicelli, who is succeeded at Forli by Cardinal Gisi.

### GERMANY.

General Lieven, whom the Russian Government has already employed on several important and secret missions, arrived on the 29th of last month at Berlin, direct from St. Petersburg. He has been several times closely closeted with the King.

A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle says that the Baroness de Zoller, the wife of a very distinguished officer, has been condemned to five years imprisonment for having confined her mother, who was about to marry a Protestant, in order to prevent the marriage.

The bakers of Coblenz have lately been prosecuted for combining to keep up the price of bread, and, being convicted, have been condemned to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of £40 each.

### FRANCE.

The King's birth-day passed over more quietly than I ever remembered. The only thing which caused some conversation, and is already forgotten, was a species of petty warfare between his Majesty and the Archbishop of Paris, arising from the question now debating, the "Liberty of Instruction." The Railroad Bill is now before the Chambers, but it is very much doubted whether it will pass this session. On this subject the *Courrier Francais* has a well written article. After accusing the ministers with being too much on the bands of the bankers, it says, "On one side the Deputies demand the simultaneous vote of all the laws, and on the other, the Minister of Finance, not to dissolve the great bankers, dars not profit by the elevated state of the public funds to issue a large loan. In this state of things, and to avoid taking any energetic resolution, it is probable that nothing whatever will be done during the present session. English capital, which offers itself in abundance, and on the most moderate terms, to take part in French railroads, will be disgusted, and will go and seek another occupation."

Sixteen thousand persons, workmen, chiefs of manufactories, literary men, artists, physicians, and clergymen, have addressed to the Chamber of Deputies a petition, praying for the immediate abolition of slavery in the French colonies.

By a sad coincidence, each day's post, from all parts of France, brings us details of fires of great magnitude. In the last list are the spinning manufactory of Blanc; at Clercy, eight houses have been burned; at Prez-en-Pail, 60 were destroyed; at Ragn-sur-Plagne and Sobelligneins, 14 houses, and a tannery of great importance, are in ruins; and at Guyencourt 17 houses have been burned to the ground. When the post left Caen, there was a large fire in the valley of

Corhen: 14 houses were already destroyed, and the flames were devouring the remainder of the village.

On Friday last the electric fluid fell in the Commune of St. Jean-Robich, and caused the destruction of thirteen houses, which were burnt to ashes.

During a violent storm a few days since eighteen persons took shelter from it in the kitchen of a house at Aurions, near to Pau. The lightning, however, struck the house, and penetrated into that retreat, and set fire to the building, which was totally destroyed. All the persons were knocked down; seven were seriously injured, and a girl twelve years of age had her right arm and her loins severely burned. On the same night the church at Boritz was so completely destroyed by fire that the bare walls alone remain standing.

The Montpellier and Nismes Railroad is finished, and was tried on the 30th. The distance from Nismes to the gates of Montpellier was performed within an hour and a half.

The following are the number of passengers, and the amount of the receipts of the Paris railroads during the month of April:—

	Passengers.	Receipts.
Saint Germain .. .. .	91 578	92 946 francs.
Versailles (Right Bank) ..	102 254	113 841 "
Ditto (Left Bank) .. ..	63 245	71 576 "
Orleans and Corbeil .. ..	123 421	601 544 "
Rouen .. .. .	55 812	417 439 "

Several of our journals lately reported that a M. Leweski had been arrested, accused with constructing an infernal machine. This, I am positively assured, is not the case; and that M. Leweski is under arrest on several charges of swindling.

The National Exhibition for National Industry was opened on the 1st. I will send you full details in my next.

The Duchess of Kent continues sight-seeing, accompanied by the members of the Royal Family. Her Royal Highness will shortly leave Paris.

The races, on the 4th, on the Champ de Mars, were not so well attended as those of the preceding Sunday. The uncertainty of the weather, and the grand wakes of Versailles may be assigned as the cause for the falling off.

The Minister of Commerce Plate of 2000 francs, for horses and mares of three years old and upwards, bred in France, whose pedigree is marked on the French Stud Book, was won by Oremus, the property of M. A. Lupin.

The Ecole Militaire Plate of 2000 francs, for horses and mares of three years old and upwards, was cleverly won by Baron A. de Rothschild's Commodore Napier.

The Spring Plate of 3500 francs, for three-year old colts and fillies, was won by Edwin, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild. The City of Paris Plate of 6000 francs for horses and mares of three years old and upwards, of any description, bred in France and Belgium, was won by Ratapollis, the property of Mr. A. Lupin. A match for 2,500 francs, between Mr. Turner's Cattonian, and Sir C. Ibbetson's Wild Girl, was won in a canter by Cattonian.

We have nothing fresh in either the Musical or Dramatic World. Mdm. Brambilla continues the idol of our fashionable saloons; she has never been in finer voice than at the present moment. I understand that, at the request of our leaders of the *haut ton*, she intends giving a Concert at the Italian Opera. It is reported that Donizetti will be named Director of the Austrian Opera House at Vienna. A monument is to be erected to Palestrina, at Rome. Mademoiselle Lilla Loewi has met with great success at Hanover, and has been engaged for the season at the Opera. Donizetti's "Belisario" vient de faire ferasco at Frankfurt. The sisters Milanoleo have given some successful Concerts at Berlin.

The Tribunal of Bordeaux have issued a decree by which any person hissing an actor shall be fined; and if repeated, imprisoned.

### AMERICA.

We have received, by the New York packet-ship Independence, Capt. Nye, New York papers of the 8th of April, the day of her sailing from that city. They do not possess any news of political importance; it was expected that Mr. Calhoun would introduce the Texian and Oregon questions together in a short time, as the sympathy of the west might thus be brought to the support of the Texian movement, and also to give time for negotiations with Mexico to become a party to the step. At present he is frequently engaged in conferences with our Minister, Sir R. Pakenham. In the bill before the House to prevent private expressers, Mr. Haneagan proposed to add a clause authorising the search of passengers' trunks and boxes when they were suspected to contain letters—an invasion of the freedom of the subject that had caused some stir.

Professor Sanderson, favourably known as the author of "The American in Paris," died at Philadelphia on the 5th of April.

The American brig, Frances Lord, Captain Brown, of New York, was visited by her Britannic Majesty's ship Alert, when off the West coast of Africa, on the 2nd of January. A musket shot was fired into the Frances Lord, and great want of courtesy is complained of. At New York, business generally is reported to be in a good state, though the amount of actual transactions in the week was not large. Money is more in demand, the Banks obtaining readily five per cent. for short, and six per cent. for long date bills. The rate of exchange was firm at 84 to 85 premium on London, and 5f. 28½c. per dollar on Paris.

### WEST INDIES.

The Tweed Royal Mail Company's steam-ship, Captain R. Sharpe, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday last from the West Indies and Mexico, bringing 64 passengers and invalids.

The Tweed brings 263,800 dollars, 55,719 of which are for the Mexican dividends. She also brings 97 serons of cochineal, 17 bales of gum, and a quantity of gold dust; also about £700 worth of pearls, consigned to Paris. It appears that Mexico is in a very disturbed state, and a rupture is daily expected. It is thought, notwithstanding there are not sufficient dollars necessary for the dividends, that the Thames, expected about the 5th of July, will bring a very large consignment.

The Tweed experienced head winds the whole passage; had not this been the case she would have arrived two days earlier. She was also detained at Bermuda, coaling.

At Bermuda—Admiral Sir Charles Adam, in the *Illustrated*, and the *Inconstant* and *Eurydice* frigates. The *Wasp*, *Albatross*, and *Kingdome* were fitting out to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa. The *Pique* was at Vera Cruz.

The royal mail steamer Teviot, with the 1st of March mails, arrived at Kingston (Jamaica) on the 1st April.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Thames, Capt. P. Hasle, which should have arrived at Kingston (Jamaica), from Havannah, on the 3rd or 4th of April, reached the Company's wharf on Sunday, the 7th of April, at two P.M. She had been detained at Bermuda more than two days extra, in consequence of severe gales there blowing, and which had done some damage. The port pilot refused to take out the Thames until the gales had much moderated.

There had been some refreshing rains in Jamaica, which would be a seasonable relief to the parched districts, although coming late for the sugar crop of the present year. According to some estimates the loss of property in cattle in Jamaica by the drought, is taken as high as a million sterling, but this we should consider by collateral testimony, a most gross exaggeration. The Earl of Elgin was making a tour round part of the island, but it appears that the district he was visiting has not at all suffered from the drought. There was no change in commercial affairs.

The following lamentable account of the insurrection at Hayti we copy from the *Jamaica Gazette* of the 8th of April:—"The French brig *Adelina*, Captain Tahet, arrived in this port on Saturday evening, bringing disastrous intelligence, and no less than 140 passengers, including 25 children—all persons of colour, and compelled to fly from their native land, to seek refuge under the flag of foreigners. Our readers remember that the new President, Herard, had marched with a large army for St. Domingo city, to quell the insurrection in the eastern portion of the island. Taking advantage of the absence of the general and troops, the black people rose en masse on Sunday, the 31st ultimo, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the brown population. On Wednesday the National Guards, of the town of Aux Cayes, went out with two pieces of ordnance to suppress the rebellion and punish the rebels, but, as we have learned, their own General Commanding delivered up the cannons to the blacks, and joined them himself. Thus strengthened they drove the National Guard back to Aux Cayes, entered the town, and commenced a relentless butchery—murdering every brown person, without regard to sex or age. The wretched inhabitants had no means of defence, no refuge, save on board the few foreign ships lying in the harbour—French, American, and English. Into these they crowded in confused and huddled batches—men, women, and children literally covering the decks and exhibiting a distressing spectacle of misery and sudden destitution. But the decked vessels were not sufficient to hold the number of wretched refugees; the port was dotted over with small open boats, each containing as many human beings as it could hold; who dared not remain on land to await certain massacre; and yet could have little hope of escape by sea. Capt. Tahet, a man worthy of his country and of humanity, could not for a moment think of leaving to a miserable fate those who had fled to his protection and the guardianship of his tricolour. He was bound for France, and had but provisions sufficient for his crew. To Cuba, or Porto Rico, which would have been on his route, he could not bring his poor *proteges*, for there they would not have been received. With disinterested generosity, therefore, he sailed for Jamaica, and here has safely landed his unhappy freight. Most of these made their escape from shore without any other property than their wearing apparel—some, indeed, with scarcely that. At eight o'clock on Thursday evening last Captain Tahet set sail, and at that time the work of blood was going on, and the port crowded in the manner mentioned. We shall probably have some of the other vessels with the refugees arriving here to-day. When the *Adelina* left, her commander had just got his letters from St. Domingo; and, though rumours were rife, there was no certain information of any encounter having taken place between Herard and the Spanish revolutionists."

(From the *Jamaica Morning Journal*, March 30.)

We regret to learn that a collision has taken place between certain of the inhabitants of Hayti and her Majesty's ship *Eurydice*, Captain Elliot. It appears that the wretched parties sent from the ship to the River Bissonnet, with that disregard common to sailors, trespassed on a neighbouring estate, bathing in the mill-dam, cutting coconuts, &c. The freedom was violently resented on the part of the proprietor. The National Guard was called in, the sailors ill-treated, and the officer in command struck. On receipt of the intelligence, Captain Elliot immediately landed an armed party, seized three of the most forward, and carried them on board the *Eurydice*. A representation had been made to the Haytian Government, conjointly by Captain Elliot and the British Consul. The men were delivered up, and thrown into gaol by the authorities, and an investigation ordered.

The West India papers brought by the Tweed do not contain any other news of importance.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

### INDIA AND CHINA.

SCINDE.—The intelligence this month is exceedingly meagre in interest. In Scinde the sickness has diminished most pleasingly, and the country is thoroughly peaceful. The number of troops on the Indus amounts to about 14,000, and of these only about 1,000 were in hospital. Five Bengal regiments at Ferozepore, have mutinied on being ordered to proceed to Scinde, and would not move until they were promised the extra allowances usually granted to troops on foreign services. Government have even granted far more than was demanded. It is generally believed the matter will be allowed to drop, except in the case of the 7th Cavalry and 34th Native Infantry. The troops that served at Meccene and Dubba, have received a donation of twelve months' batta, and those at Maharajpore and Punnair six months' batta; and all the troops who have been in Scinde between the 28th of February, 1842, and the 28th of February, 1844, six months' batta in lieu of prize money. About 50,000 will share in these donations. The Madras 47th Native Infantry, who refused to go to Scinde, have been sent off to Aden, and the principal leaders of the mutiny put in confinement for various periods.

HYDRABAD.—The number of troops at Hyderabad amount at present to 4027, and of these only 467 were in hospital; of 1892 at Sukkur, 146; while at Shikarpore there were 1015, and only 54 in hospital. The women and sick of her Majesty's 86th arrived at Hyderabad on the 19th March, and the right wing was expected on the 21st inst. Colonel Squire, of her Majesty's 13th, has been superseded in the command at Sukkur by General Simpson, he having sent in a remonstrance to Sir Charles Napier, couched in rather strong language, referring to the weakness of his brigade, and the likelihood there appeared of a second Cabool tragedy taking place in consequence. The most engrossing portion of our news for the month, is the mutinous disposition which has recently manifested itself among the troops of the Bengal Presidency, formerly ordered for the relief of those of Bombay serving in Scinde. This has arisen from the refusal of Government to grant the usual allowances provided to the troops on foreign service. The pay of the Sepoy, inclusive of half-batta, or subsistence-money, is from 14s. to 18s. a month, varying according to the period of service. In India no allowance is made beyond the net pay, including two-and-a-half of half-batta; but, on foreign stations the Sepoy is granted an extra allowance of from 3s. to 5s. a month, as batta, and 6s. in name of rations. These allowances were paid to troops in Scinde, considered a foreign country, until last year. The money rations being equivalent to about one-half of their pay, were withdrawn during the years 1840 and 1841, while the troops were in cantonments and freed from active service; they were again allowed them in January 1842, when movements on an extensive scale became necessary, and were again withheld in 1843, when the troops returned to cantonments. The 64th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, having been directed to proceed from Loodianah, refused to do so until the extra allowance for foreign service was granted them, and though the point was conceded by Government, the regiment was dispatched to Benares instead of Scinde, as formerly determined on; ultimately, however, this regiment came in, and are now en route to Sukkur. This mutinous spirit, however, seems to have pervaded almost the whole of the Bengal troops. The 7th cavalry, with the 69th, 4th, and 34th Regiments, and a company of Artillery, soon followed the same disgraceful step; and it was strongly suspected that these Regiments (then at Ferozepore) had even went the length of corresponding with the Sikhs. It is generally supposed, from the extensive character of this proceeding, that Government will allow the matter to drop, though it is probable the 7th and 34th Regiments may be drummed out, from the somewhat outrageous spirit which they have displayed. Government, however, having wisely granted far more than was asked, or even hoped for, by the malcontents, it is to be hoped matters will now assume a more healthy appearance in future among the native troops generally.

PUNJAB.—Affairs in the Punjab remain *in statu quo*. The extensive preparations formerly in progress either for the defence of this distracted province from the enemies within or around it, are still going on. Kashmura Sing, the illegitimate son of Runjeet Sing, has fortified himself in the stronghold of Sealkote, and a strong force, consisting of 400 Cavalry, two battalions of Infantry, and twenty pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Gardener, with Sappers and Miners, had been dispatched in order to dislodge him. The majority of the Sikh troops have refused to oppose the Prince, and numbers have deserted to his standard. The greatest interest seems to attach to this affair, and the result is likely to prove a severe blow to the further career of Heera Sing. At the installation of the young King, Dhuleep Sing, which took place on the 2nd of February, it will be remembered that the celebrated diamond, the Koh-i-moor, which was supposed to have been purloined, has now, it appears, cast up, and has for greater security, if not something otherwise, been handed over by the Minister to the safe keeping of Rajah Goolah Sing, along with a number of the state jewels. The condition of matters in this quarter tends more than ever to confirm the suspicion that Government will shortly interfere; and it is generally reported, and, as firmly believed in, that Lord Ellenborough is again about to return to the north-west provinces, for that express purpose.

AFGHANISTAN.—The intelligence from Afghanistan still continues dubious. The Khan of Bokhara, having, as formerly stated, made an incursion into the province of Khiva, the Government of which he had left in the hands of his Minister, Abdool Sumud Khan, is stated to have set off immediately back to his own dominions, a report having reached him to the effect that Dost Mahomed was making preparations for attacking him. This report is now contradicted, as the Dost, in concert with his son, was busily occupied otherwise. The Khan of Khiva is supposed to have fled to Kokau. Dost Mahomed is now asserted to have so far conciliated some of his former enemies, among these his brother Jubber Khan, and his cousin Mahomed Zuman Khan, by associating them along with him in his government; and he is said to have despatched his son, Ukkbar, at the head of 3,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, with sixteen guns, and all the ammunition which remained in his hands belonging to us, to Jellalabad, with the purpose of reducing those refractory chiefs which reside about that quarter. Though this march of Ukkbar is reported solely for the purpose of punishing the hill tribes north of Jellalabad, it is generally supposed that his ultimate destination is Peshawar. Another account, current among the natives of our northern provinces, is to the effect that he has formed an alliance with the Sikh Government, in opposition to ourselves, supposing Peshawar as the price of the bargain. Various other rumours are prevalent relative to the ostensible object of this visit of Ukkbar Khan's with such a force, but no one in particular can be depended on. The progress of Ukkbar, at all events, is beginning to acquire interest, and more particularly at the present moment, from the present state of the Punjab.

GWALIOR.—In Gwalior some slight disturbances had occurred, during the celebration of the Holey Festival, between the British soldiers and the inhabitants of the town. Ensign Thomson, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, was attempted to be stabbed by a Mewatte with a dagger, but without success, and several of the Sepoys turned their bayonets upon and killed him on the spot. A representation of the battles Maharajpore and Punnair had been enacted between two parties of the Gwalior youth, which terminated in rather a tragical manner, three boys having been killed in the melée.

CALCUTTA.—Lord Ellenborough, on his arrival in Calcutta, was presented with an address from a large number of the inhabitants, European and native, and on the 14th a ball and supper was given him by the civil members of the community, which was numerously attended. The following report of the speech made by his Lordship on this occasion is published in the *Calcutta Stars*:—"Sir, (said his Lordship, addressing the president), I thank you for the honour you have done to me in proposing my health, and I thank all those who are present for the cordial manner in which they have responded to your call. It is true what the honourable chairman has said, I had power and influence in England—there was no measure connected with India in which I did not possess the greatest influence—most people come to this country to make their fortunes, but I came here to do my duty, and because I deemed that in India I could be of most service to the country. I have met with opposition, but I have put down all opposition that may arise. I have done my duty—I have never abused patronage. I am ready to sacrifice fortune—my life, if necessary. (Vehement cheering for several minutes.) I do not care for any man living. Whoever best serves the state is my friend (cheers). Society here is in a strange state. There are peculiarities about it. No man here is idle, and no man is a politician. When the cares of the day are over, we are a social set (cheers). We have met to-day to be agreeable, and therefore I banish politics. But I say again, I have done my duty. (Great cheering, and cries of "Bravo," "Go it.") Hitherto my measures have all been triumphant and successful (cheers). I take no credit for that. How far they may continue successful Heaven only knows; at all events, it will not be my fault. I deserve success—that's a fact (cheers). I have sought out merit in the army, and rewarded it (loud cheers). I intend to do so in future. I am come amongst you like an English gentleman among his tenants. If you receive me politely, well and good; if not, it is your fault, not mine (cheers). Gentlemen, I drink to you all!" (tosses off a bumper of Burgundy, amidst rapturous applause). "Lord Ellenborough (continues the *Star*) is described to us to have been in a state of considerable excitement while speaking, which is the only way to account for the exaggerated tone of his reply. We have heard of more than one lady who was rather alarmed at the exhibition—and no wonder, when a friend of remarkable nerve and self-possession could find, in describing to us his manner, no other parallel than that of Coriolanus addressing the plebeians. The idea of physical force is rife throughout the brief address: no mention is made of the ladies who were present, although so materially aiding in the effect of the compliment paid to the speaker, and certainly the best part of that society assembled to do him honour; nothing prevails in the speech but a reduplication of eternal I's, and no rhetorical figure is employed beyond the characteristic metaphor of the *role de faite*. 'I will break down opposition—I have beaten down opposition.' Why the need of so much fire? What is the dreaded 'opposition' of which so much is said? Who is there here to oppose? Is it his Council that he points at? or—we are fairly at a loss for a query."

### CHINA.

The intelligence from China comes down to February 27th, but contains little of importance. At Canton scarcely any business was doing, and the high rates at which the teas were offered, in comparison with their present price in London, prevented merchants from any purchases, and the freights so very low that several vessels preferred coming round to India seeking cargoes. At Hong-Kong business was equally depressed, and regret felt that so few mercantile firms had as yet settled there. In consequence of the many flattering reports received at home and abroad respecting the future prospects of this colony, numerous mechanics and labourers from New South Wales and other places had found their way to the place; and now, unfortunately, find themselves to have been grossly deceived—mechanics not being at all required, nor are they likely to find employment of any kind here; and the sickly season coming on, the worst fears are entertained for their safety. It is hoped, however, from the stringent regulations now enforced by the authorities in regard to personal



cleanliness and temperance, and the airy and commodious barracks nearly completed for the soldiers and others, the extent and mortality of the fever will be vastly mitigated.

Three of the pirates concerned in the murder of Dr. McKinlay, of her Majesty's 18th Regiment, and the three Portuguese sailors, mentioned some time back, have been seized by the authorities and ordered to be decapitated; and the leader of the gang, having been sentenced to be cut in pieces, escaped the punishment by dying in prison.

Extensive robberies are still being perpetrated at the different ports, despite the utmost vigilance of the authorities. The death of Assistant-Commissioner-General Irving is mentioned. He had only been a few weeks on the island, but his health was broken from his long residence on the coast of Africa.

Several shipwrecks have occurred, some of the vessels carrying valuable cargoes. Several notifications for guidance of British merchants and others, had been issued by Sir H. Pottinger, and Major-General d'Aguiar, the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in China.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, postponed till Tuesday his motion with reference to the production of the correspondence between the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and the Board of Control, regarding the recall of Lord Ellenborough.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented many petitions from Presbyterians and others, in favour of the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.—Similar petitions were presented by the Bishop of LONDON, LORD BEAUMONT, LORD DALHOUSIE, LORD FOLEY, the Marquis of NORMANBY, the Bishop of DURHAM, and others.—Petitions against the measure were also presented.

The Duke of RICHMOND postponed from Tuesday till Thursday next his motion respecting the importation of foreign wool.

The North British Railway Bill was read a second time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then moved, that the house do resolve itself into a committee on the Dissenters' Chapels Bill. The noble and learned lord said, there had been a great clamour raised against the bill; that many petitions had been presented against it; but those petitions were all couched in the same language, and written in the same hand; indeed they all came from the same *officina*.—The Bishop of LONDON moved as an amendment that the bill be read that day six months.—LORD BROUGHAM supported the bill.—The Bishop of EXETER opposed it.

After considerable discussion the amendment was negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The Pontop and South Shields Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; as was also the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Bill.

The Leeds and Selby Railway Purchase (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. HUMZ gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move for a copy of all the correspondence between the East India Company and the Government relative to the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalship of India.

After some further unimportant business the house proceeded to the discussion of the Factories Bill, on Sir James Graham's motion for going into committee. Mr. ROXBURGH moved a resolution deprecating of any legislative interference with adult labour.—A long discussion ensued, but the arguments were for the most part, if not altogether, a mere repetition of those used when the subject was last before the house, and therefore not necessary to be given here. The house divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	76
Against it	282
Majority	206

The house then went into committee, *pro forma*, and having resumed, the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The English Debtors Bill passed through committee.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called the attention of the house to the appointment of Mr. O'Brien as a stipendiary magistrate of Ireland, which he censured in very strong terms. He referred to Lord Brougham's attack on the late Government for having offered a judgeship to Mr. O'Connell; but, he contended that there was no parallel between the cases, as Mr. O'Connell, as a lawyer and a gentleman, apart from his political violence, was well qualified to discharge the duties of a judge, whereas Mr. O'Brien had nothing to recommend him for the office of a magistrate. He moved a resolution to the effect, that any individual publishing violent opinions on political subjects, that agitated the country, was not likely to preserve the confidence of the people.—LORD WHARFCLIFFE defended the appointment on the part of the Government, as it marked their sense of satisfaction at Mr. O'Brien abandoning his support of Repeal, and becoming a proselyte to protection of the Union.—After a discussion, in which the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Brougham, and the Earl of Haddington took part, the motion was put and negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair, Sir T. FREMANTLE moved for a new writ for the return of a representative to Parliament for the borough of Abingdon, in the room of Mr. S. Duffield, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir R. PEEL having moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Bank Charter, Lord JOHN RUSSELL interposed to express a desire that an early day might be fixed for considering the subject of the recent change in the government of India. It was then arranged that the Indian subject should be brought on next evening.

The house being in Committee on the Bank Charter, Sir R. PEEL rose to move a series of resolutions respecting that charter and the banking system of the country. He observed upon the extensive effects which the decision of the house upon the matter of these resolutions must produce throughout all the transactions of society. The act of 1833 had given to the Bank a term to expire in 1855, unless, before August, 1844, notice should be given to the Bank that Parliament meant to deal anew with the subject. The Government now proposed that Parliament should exercise this power of notification. He was sure the house would address itself to the question without party bias; he would even ask, if it were permitted him to do so, that gentlemen would be content for that night to hear attentively, without expressing any opinion, that they should reserve all observations until they should have taken time to consider the suggestions of Government. He adverted to the manifesto put forth by the country bankers; he would not blame them, in a matter affecting their own interests, for having thus solicited the aid of members towards a combined resistance; but he must express his hope that members would deem it their duty to decline that indiscriminate invitation. It would be necessary for him, he said, in the first place, to consider the principle of value; because, he feared, there was not a universal agreement as to what really constituted the measure of value. First, he would inquire, what was a pound? and what was the engagement to pay a pound? Surely the word "pound" meant something more than an abstraction; in his opinion, it meant a certain weight of precious metal of a certain fineness; and the engagement of a maker of a promissory note was to pay on demand a definite amount of that metal and fineness. A real measure of value, in this just sense, had existed till the year 1797, when Bank paper became issuable without convertibility into metal. For some years the subject attracted little attention, until the Bullion Committee of 1810 propounded a sounder theory. That theory, however, was then unsatisfactory to a great part of the public; and a notion became very general that a pound was merely an abstraction. He quoted some of the current definitions of that time, whose vagueness excited a good deal of laughter. Similar inaccuracy of opinion seemed to prevail at this day, if he was to judge from the pamphlets now in circulation, particularly from one lately published at Birmingham. It was said, that the change of times required a new standard of value; but just as reasonably might it be urged, that because population had increased, and the railway system widely extended, the foot measure ought henceforth to contain sixteen inches. The reason why an ounce of gold cost £3 17s. 10d. in silver was, that this is the real proportion of the one metal to the other; and if you meant to give a certain advantage to all debtors, you should do so by way of a direct discount, and not say that an ounce of gold, really worth £3 17s. 10d. of silver, shall be worth £5 for the future; for here the dealers in those metals would assuredly defeat you. Some writers had argued that gold was unfit to be a circulating medium, because it was an article of commerce; but that was the reason which, in his judgment, made it peculiarly fit to be a circulating medium. If any man could controvert his definition of a pound, and of an engagement to pay a pound, let that man produce his own definitions. There were systems which, no doubt, would be consistent with the great principles he had stated, but which were different from our own; for instance, that of a double standard in gold and silver; and that of Mr. Ricardo, proposing that paper should be convertible only when the notes tendered for specie should reach to upwards of a certain high amount; but he preferred to adhere to the present system of a single gold standard, and a five-pound note convertible into gold. He would now state his views respecting the principle for the regulation of a paper currency, and took a clear distinction between bills of exchange and those promissory notes which, being payable to bearer, served the direct purposes of money. The first Lord Liverpool, a high authority, had enforced this important distinction between paper credit and a paper currency. In his time, as in ours, the attempt was made to deter the state from improving the paper currency, by the fear of injuring paper credit. Adhere to the standard of value and to the principle of convertibility, for your promissory notes, and there will be nothing to fear from any quantity of bills of exchange. But he did not agree that mere convertibility was of itself a sufficient guarantee against an over issue of promissory notes. He admitted, as to most articles, the safety of leaving them to free competition; but the article of currency was one peculiarly circumstanced; it was not an object to produce the greatest quantity of this article at the lowest price. He quoted evidence to show that where unlimited powers of issue should be in private hands, there could not be a complete sympathy between the amount of currency put forth and the state of the money market; in such circumstances a danger would always exist, that just as there was beginning to be a rise of prices and a drain of gold, the issue of paper would be increased. Observe the fate of the American issues, and the paralysis which had followed that case was a strong illustration that convertibility alone was not a sufficient guarantee. Now these were his principles, and he thought it fit to lay them down in all their breadth, though he thereby exposed himself to be afterwards told that he did not practically carry them to their full extent. At all events, he would propose no measures inconsistent with his principles;

at all events, he would try to do as little individual harm as possible, and avoid injuring those principles by inducing an opinion that they were incompatible with the safety of private fortunes. It was contended by some that the power of issuing money, whether in metal or paper, should belong to the state; but this, he agreed with Lord Althorp in thinking, was not an expedient principle for a Government to adopt. He would now state the outline of the practical measures which he was prepared to recommend. The Bank of England was the instrument by which he proposed to regulate the future issues of circulating paper. With this view he would divide that establishment into two wholly distinct departments, one for banking and one for issue, with separate accounts and separate officers. The future issues would rest on two foundations. The public bringing bullion would be entitled to receive notes for it, as, conversely, they would be entitled to receive gold for their notes, and bullion, therefore, would be one foundation of issue. The other would be securities; and the amount issuable on these would be limited to £14,000,000, of which £11,000,000 would consist of the loan borrowed of the Bank by the public. There would be a complete publicity, both of the banking accounts and of the issues, which would be announced weekly. With respect to other banks, he was of opinion that their general banking operations were not properly the subject of control; but with respect to issues the public had a right to intervene; and he proposed, therefore, that no new bank of issue should be established, and that banks already existing should not increase the amount of their issues, to be calculated upon an average of the last two years. He intended to ask for some legal facilities for general banking, by giving power to joint-stock banks to sue and be sued, by removing the present disability of the metropolitan joint-stock banks to accept bills at a shorter date than six months, and by some other accommodations. He would require, on the other hand, the frequent publication of the partners' names and of the issues, but not of the general affairs of the private and joint-stock banks. The terms which had been negotiated with the Bank of England for these new arrangements were (in addition to the particulars before specified) the continuance of the already-mentioned loan of £11,000,000, and an annual payment by the Bank to the public of £60,000, in addition to the price of £120,000 a year, which they paid for their already existing privileges. The new arrangement would endure to the Bank of England, for ten years, subject, however, to revision by Parliament, and the private and joint-stock banks would also be liable to a reconsideration of their position by Government at the end of the ten years, when it might be deemed expedient to concentrate all banks of issue into one. For Ireland and Scotland he did not propose to legislate at present, except to the extent of prohibiting new banks of issue, and of requiring that the new banks, not of issue, should be subject to registration, and to certain other checks to be exercised by the Government. Sir R. Peel, after going fully through these propositions, summarily recapitulated them, observing that the effect of the control to be vested in the Bank over issues of paper would be to place those issues under the influence of the foreign exchanges. Having thus stated his outline, he hoped that the house and individual members would abstain from pronouncing any opinion then: especially as he intended on the next day to lay before the house the correspondence of the Government with the Bank of England, which must necessarily throw much additional light upon the whole subject. He concluded, by alluding to the satisfaction which he, as the author of the Currency Bill, must receive from the complete fulfilment of his own principles, and to the still greater gratification which on public grounds he should feel, in having been able to provide a security for the middling and humbler classes against the dangers, the losses, and the anxieties which, in past time, they had endured from the circumstances and failures of the currency.—Several questions respecting small points of the plan were put to Sir R. Peel across the table.—The CHAIRMAN of the committee then read the resolutions, which contained, in separate propositions, the plan of the Government. These resolutions were passed and reported; and the house then went into committee upon the details of the Factories Bill.

Some discussion arose on the 30th clause, limiting the time of children's work to six hours and a half, or in some cases seven hours.—MR. WARBURTON observed, that though it relieved the individual children whose working time it shortened, yet, by creating a necessity for so many more children to do the work, it increased the total number of children compressed into the large towns, which was the evil chiefly denounced by Lord Ashley.—The clause, however, passed without a division.—On the 32nd clause, for protecting adult women as young persons, LORD ERINGTON, in a few words, objected to the principle of legislating upon contracts of adult labour, and moved the omission of the clause.—MR. FOX MAULE objected to it as an interference with adult labour.—MR. HINDLEY thought it an unnecessary clause.—LORD ERINGTON said he had wished only to mark his opinion, and would not divide the committee.—MR. HUMZ, however, was not disposed to let the matter pass so easily, and insisted upon dividing.—The numbers were—

For the clause	161
Against it	23
Majority for it	139

The discussions on the remaining clauses had nothing of material interest.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of LORD BROUGHAM, the Debtor and Creditor Bill was read a second time.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that he would postpone his motion respecting the reasons for recalling Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalship of India, if the Earl of Ripon was of opinion that the production of the papers he wished for would be injurious to the public service.—The Earl of RIPON said he was convinced that the production of the papers would be most injurious to the public service, most embarrassing to the newly-appointed Governor-General, and unjust to the noble lord who had been recalled. He must say, however, in justice to the Directors of the East India Company, that he believed them to be actuated by the purest, though by erroneous, reasons.—LORD BROUGHAM said that justice to Lord Ellenborough induced him to say a few words upon the course pursued by the Duke of Wellington, who was now, for the first time, accused of indiscretion—he, the least likely of all human beings to be indiscreet—in giving his opinion upon the conduct of the Directors of the East India Company. The noble duke could not do otherwise than give that opinion, called for as it was by the course pursued by the Directors—a course which placed him in the difficulty of condemning the conduct of Lord Ellenborough by his silence, or of declaring his dissent from the policy of the Directors. He (Lord Brougham) entirely approved of the appointment of Sir H. Hardinge as the successor of Lord Ellenborough, but was surprised that Lord Ellenborough should have been recalled, when there could be no doubt but his policy would be carried out by his successor.—The Duke of WELLINGTON defended the course he had pursued, and said he never entertained an intention or desire to attempt an alteration in the Charter of the East India Company, or in any way to cripple or curtail the power of the Court of Directors.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE regretted that no hope had been held out that the papers would be produced during the present session.—LORD COLCHESTER also regretted that the papers were not to be produced. Lord Ellenborough had been already condemned and punished, and surely it was not too soon now to know the grounds of his recall.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA warmly eulogised the conduct of Lord Ellenborough.—LORD CAMPBELL said that the indiscretion imputed to the Court of Directors by the Duke of Wellington might be appropriately designated a felicitous indiscretion. The matter then dropped.

In reply to a question from Earl Fitzwilliam the Earl of DALHOUSIE said that the whole subject of railway communication was under investigation before a committee of the House of Commons, the reports from which would lead to great and most beneficial alterations, and it was not desirable that a committee should be appointed in that house also.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion that the report of the committee on the Leeds and Bradford Railway Bill be taken into further consideration, Mr. MACKINNON moved that the report be further considered that day six months.—A discussion ensued, and the house divided—

For the original motion	124
For the amendment	58
Majority	66

The report was then taken into further consideration.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the adjournment of the debate, in order to give the parties time, until Thursday, to make out a case, and to secure to the public the best line.—Sir G. STRICKLAND seconded the amendment, on the ground that nothing was more dangerous than to exclude evidence.—The house divided—

For the amendment	73
Against it	119
Majority	46

It was then ordered that the bill should be engrossed.

Sir R. PEEL, by command of her Majesty, presented copies of the correspondence with the Bank of England on the subject of the Charter. It was ordered that they should be printed.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir R. PEEL read a letter from Captain Drummond, who, in command of the sloop-of-war *Scout*, when off Alicante, had been charged with refusing to receive the unfortunate insurgent Bonet, by which he fell into the hands of the Spanish troops. From the statement, it appeared that Bonet only came on board the *Scout*, and, in his capacity of Governor of Alicante, offered the British officer any assistance he might require, but he had never applied in his distress; and the *Scout* left Alicante the day before it was entered by the Spanish Royalist troops.

Mr. HUMZ, in moving for the production of the correspondence between the Court of Directors of the East India Company and her Majesty's Government respecting the recall of Lord Ellenborough, explained shortly the nature of the powers vested in the Court of Directors, of whom twenty-three present (the twenty-fourth being absent ill) concurred in the present exercise of it. It was of great importance to the welfare of India that the Court should stand well with those whom it governed; and as the majority of those who had recalled the Governor-General were supporters of the Government, the presumption was, that it was a wise and well-considered act, notwithstanding the censure of indiscretion so repeatedly and freely bestowed on it by the Duke of Wellington. The production of the correspondence would set the dispute at rest.—Sir ROBERT PEEL deprecated anything which would bring on discussion respecting the conduct of Lord Ellenborough in his absence, considering the actual circumstances, which had been felt by Mr. Macaulay to be of sufficient weight to postpone his motion respecting Gwalior. But a consideration of the welfare and tranquillity of India afforded a stronger reason for resisting the motion. No doubt a difference of opinion existed between the Government and the Court of Directors as to the policy of Lord Ellenborough, but looking to the great responsibility of the go-

vernment of India which had thus devolved on them, he had felt it his duty to merge all previous differences in cordial conjunction in the choice of a successor. He (Sir Robert Peel) had named Sir Henry Hardinge to the Chairman and Deputy of the Court of Directors; these gentlemen instantly replied that the same name had occurred to them; and, therefore, Sir Henry Hardinge was induced to accept the appointment, not, as he firmly believed, from any motive of personal ambition, but from the highest and purest sense of what was due to the public interest. No consideration, therefore, would induce him to fetter the action of the new Governor-General, by suffering the same mail which accompanied his departure to carry out a detailed correspondence of the circumstances attending the recall of his predecessor, and he hoped the house would sustain him in his determination.—MR. ASTELL said that the Court of Directors had been accused of indiscretion; they would not add to it by the production of the correspondence.—In recalling Lord Ellenborough, they had acted from a sense of public duty.—MR. HOGG also said that the Court had acted under an imperious sense of public duty, and he for one would rather submit to imputation than vindicate their conduct by anything which might be detrimental to the public interest.—MR. MACAULAY remarked that the Court of Directors had been accused of being guilty of the gravest indiscretion known in our times—an indiscretion greater than the Walcheren expedition, or the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline. A charge involving so much recklessness and rashness, and made on such authority, should be substantiated, otherwise responsibility was a mere name. Sir Robert Peel had avoided the question; with his usual skill he had glided from the past to the future. As one of those who had been concerned in framing the new constitution of the East India Company, he contended that the Court of Directors ought to have the power of recall, and that they would not suffer it to be taken from them without a long and obstinate struggle. He saw that the Court of Directors had been unanimous; he found men in it well acquainted with India, ten of them being men the most ignorant of whom knew more about the character of the ninety or the hundred millions whom they governed, than, with all deference to the Ministerial benches, the whole of the gentlemen who occupied the Treasury benches. Nor were the Directors Whigs, and liable to imputations of party feeling; the majority were Conservatives, and supporters of the Government. If they were to suspend their judgment, it should be with no bias against the decision of the Directors; and if, next session, when Lord Ellenborough might be in this country, the Government still refused to produce the correspondence, the conclusion was inevitable that they dare not.—MR. MANGLES said a few words; and Lord J. Russell advised Mr. Hume not to press his motion. MR. HUMZ persisted. No sufficient reason had been assigned for the refusal of the correspondence, and if the Court of Directors submitted to the imputations thrown on them, they were crouching dogs, whom he would remove, if he had the power, to-morrow.—MR. ROXBURGH asked if Sir Robert Peel, by a happy stroke of policy, had made a compromise between the Court of Directors and the Government? Was the objection to Lord Ellenborough's public or to his private conduct? And was Sir Henry Hardinge to act on the policy of his predecessor?—Sir ROBERT PEEL said there had been no compromise. He had stated all that had occurred.—On a division, Mr. Hume's motion was rejected by 197 to 21.

LORD JOHN MANNERS then brought on a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Laws of Mortmain, and the expediency of revising them.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM had opposed a similar motion made by the noble lord last year, but was not prepared to say that no amendment of these laws should take place. He thought, however, that the house, and not a select committee, was the proper place for the deliberation of the subject. He, therefore, moved the previous question, which was carried without a division.—Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the collection of county rates, and to relieve high constables from compulsory attendance at quarter sessions.—The other business was then disposed of. On Sir JAMES GRAHAM stating that, in consequence of numerous alterations, the Factories Bill should be re-committed, *pro forma*, in order to its being reprinted, with a view to the third reading on Friday, some discussion took place; after which the alterations were made preparatory to the reprinting of the bill, and the house adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

The Houses of Parliament did not sit on Wednesday the Lords in consequence of their usual adjournment; and the Commons in consequence of not making a House.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock, a number of petitions were presented on various subjects, the majority of which referred to the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, the third reading of which was afterwards moved by Lord WHARFCLIFFE.—The Bishop of EXETER strenuously opposed the bill, as calculated to encourage Socialism and Unitarianism, to the detriment of the doctrine of Christianity, and as an invasion of the rights of trust property with which chapels had been endowed by Trinitarians, for the inculcation of Christian principles.—LORD MONTAGUE, EARL FITZWILLIAM, and several other noble lords, supported the bill, which was opposed by the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Kenyon, Lord Mountcashel, and Lord Teynham.—After considerable discussion the house divided, when there appeared—

For the third reading	44
Against it	9
Majority	35

The bill was then read a third time, and the other orders of the day having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair, the third reading of the Leeds and Bradford Railway Bill was moved by Mr. BECKETT, on which a division took place, and the bill was carried by a majority of 73 to 21.

LORD J. RUSSELL asked when the Government intended to go into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would inform the noble lord to-morrow (Friday).—LORD J. RUSSELL then gave notice of his intention to move, on going into committee, that the duty of 34s. per cwt. should be levied on all foreign sugars.

MR. HUMZ then rose for the purpose of moving that "An humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to consider whether it would not be for the advantage of Ireland, and to the interest of the United Kingdom, to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."—The hon. gentleman argued at considerable length against the utility of the office.—Sir R. PEEL opposed the motion, which, after a discussion of considerable length, was withdrawn.

MR. BUTLER moved for a copy of an opinion and advice given by Mr. Pennefather, the present Chief Justice of the Irish Queen's Bench, so far back as the year 1820, in a case of toll, in which the corporation of Kilkenny was interested, and which is supposed to reflect on the personal character of the learned judge.—Considerable discussion ensued, and the motion was negatived without a division.

The Savings' Banks Bill was read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

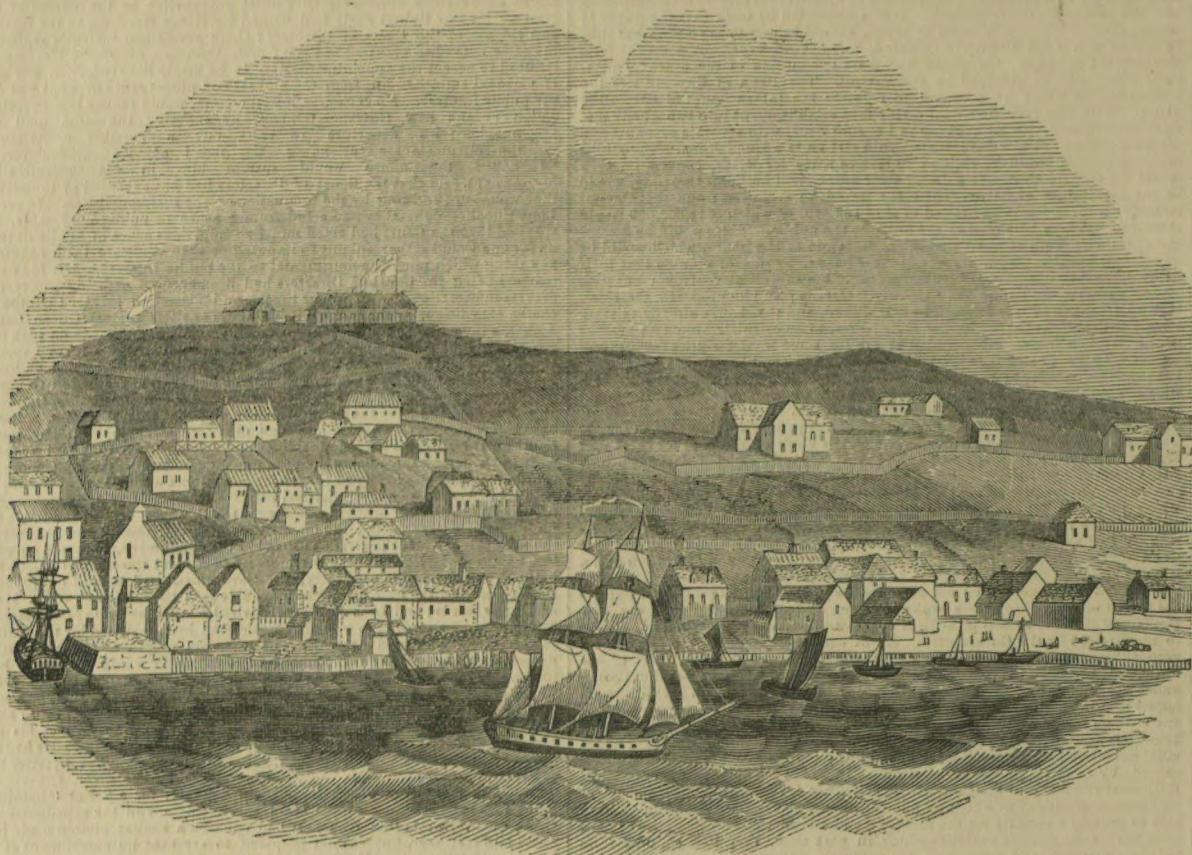
By the *Oxford Herald*, we perceive that additional provision is about to be made for the spiritual welfare of this much neglected colony, and we sincerely hope that such benevolent exertions may be successful. It appears that "the Rev. Edward Field, M.A., formerly a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, having been appointed to succeed Dr. A. G. Spencer in the see of Newfoundland, the Provost and Fellows of the said college have resolved forthwith to commence a subscription towards the formation of a fund for ecclesiastical purposes, to be placed at his disposal, and earnestly request the co-operation of those who feel an interest in the spread and efficiency of the church in our colonies. The area of Newfoundland is 57,000 square miles. The population—extremely poor, and thinly scattered along the east and south coasts—exceeds 80,000. The number of clergy is but 26. Two stations are unoccupied. Yet nowhere are clergymen more gladly received, or their services more eminently blessed. The cost of building the Cathedral, which will also be the parish church of St. John's, was estimated at £7000, and such of the inhabitants as had the means, contributed liberally; but which it will be impossible to complete without further aid.

A recent traveller has well observed, that of all our colonies, Newfoundland, the earliest discovered, is the least known; inasmuch that it seems "blotted out of our recollection, or is known only by its dogs;" or, we may add, in association with cod-fish, stock-fish, and train-oil, it is regarded as a mere fishing station. Such was its original condition; but, amidst great neglect by the mother-country, the colony appears to have grown up into independent wealth and consequence; and agriculture has made such strides there as to induce the inhabitants to send to England for a surveyor to examine the geology of the country, so as to best to direct their future efforts at colonization. The political position of the country, both home and foreign, is also constantly interesting the public. By treaty with France, we are forbidden to settle on the western coast; which condition much lessens the value of the colony as a place of settlement, and the degree of encouragement to be held out to emigrants from England. All these circumstances render Newfoundland a place of constantly-recurring interest; and, "possessing an area nearly as large as England, a population already respectable in amount, and constantly increasing, the island deserves to be better known, and more attended to by the mother-country."

Newfoundland is nearer to Europe than any of the islands, or any part of the continent, of America, the distance between St. John's and the harbour of Valencia, in Ireland, being only 1656 sea miles. The shores are rocky and high, and indented with deep bays, and a great number of wrecks occur annually between La Poile and Cape Ray, the highway, as it were, between Great Britain and her American colonies; notwithstanding which, no lighthouse has been erected with bells or guns, to give warning in case of fog: every house is surrounded with old rigging, spars, masts, sails, ships' bells, rudders, and wheels; and the houses contain telescopes, compasses, and portions of ships' furniture. The lands adjacent to the sea are bleak, rugged, and nearly destitute of trees or bushes; but at the heads of the bays and near the mouths of rivers, there are flats covered with fir and spruce, thick birch-wood, and luxuriant raspberry-bushes. Hills and valleys continually succeed each other; heavy marshes and tangled woods are extensive, and only on "the barrens," or gravelly elevated ridges, can the traveller walk with ease or expedition. The island has not a navigable river, but the lakes, ponds, and other fresh water, cover one-third of the surface. Sir R. Bonnycastle, in 1842, explored, on the eastern and southern sides of the island, vast forests of splendid timber and cultivated regions; and on the western side, prairies, forests, immense lakes, and a great coal basin, upon which there springs up luxuriant grass. There are settlers here, in spite of treaties, who live on the produce of the farms and coal-fields in comparative comfort.

The climate of Newfoundland is very humid and severe, from its exposure to the atmosphere of the Atlantic; and the large fields of ice, which, during





ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

March, April, and May, are on the way from the northern shores towards the south, and cover the sea adjoining the island to a great distance. Across this stream of icebergs, it is believed that vessels sailing between England and New York will cross; and steam-vessels, in dark weather, owing to their velocity, strike on these hidden perils: in April, 1831, an American ship struck on them, and went down at midnight, with thirty-three souls on board; in the same month and year, the "Great Western" steam-ship just escaped this sea of ice; but the missing "President," is, by persons familiar with the navigation of the Atlantic, supposed to have been lost here.

The principal animals of the island are deer, beavers, dogs, and foxes; seals, cod, salmon, herring, and mackerel. The best cod-fishing grounds are on the Great Bank, 600 miles long, and the fishery is conducted from stages or platforms built along the shore. On the northern shores of Conception Bay are caught that breakfast relish, the delicate capelin, by bucketsful. What is in England called the Newfoundland dog is comparatively rare in the island; the common dog has a thin tapering snout, a long thin tail, and short and smooth hair; he is less handsome, but more sagacious, and fishes as well as his master.

St. John's port and town are on the east side of the island. The entrance of the harbour is so narrow that two ships can hardly pass abreast with safety; it is sheltered with high rocks, and strongly fortified. The town consists of one main street, and several irregular lanes: the houses are mostly of wood, but some few are of stone or brick, and the public buildings are handsome: in 1815, 140 houses, and half a million's worth of property, were destroyed by fire. The population scarcely exceeds 10,000 in summer, but the return of the fishermen in winter increases it to 11,000. Harbour Grace, the next town in importance, has a population of 5,000. The other settlements consist chiefly of a few wooden houses. The fisheries produced, in 1830, £608,066. The inhabitants import salt provisions from Ireland and Germany, biscuit from Germany, flour and Indian corn meal from America, &c.

The government of the island was long administered by surrogate courts (captains and lieutenants of the navy), but the country has now the benefit of a representative system.

The aboriginal Red Indians of the island are believed to be now extinct; but about sixteen years since a few were in existence, and a society was formed for their civilization. A tribe of Micmacs, however, dwell in the southern interior.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

## ESCAPE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

Every phase in the life of this ill-fated sovereign is regarded with interest, and her entire career would seem to belong to the romance of history. Neither of its strange events, however, surpasses the

escape of the imprisoned Queen from the Castle of Lochleven, an ancient fortress situate on a small island at the north-west end of the lake, in Kinross-shire, Scotland. It was once the property of the Douglases of Lochleven, but is now a heap of ruins. Thence Mary escaped on the 2nd of May, 1568.

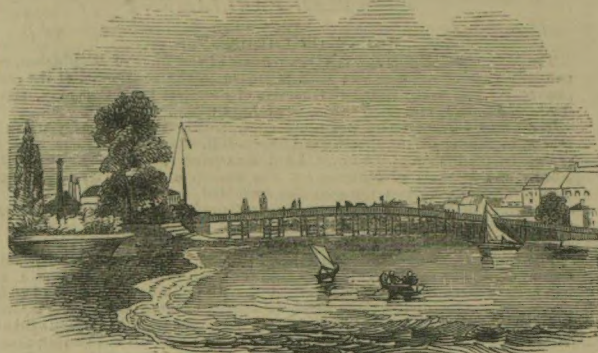
It appears that the marriage of Queen Mary with Bothwell raised the public indignation to such a pitch, that the nobles rose against them, and they fled before an armed and indignant people from fortress to fortress. At length, after they had collected some followers, a pitched battle near Carberry Hill was about to ensue, when Mary abandoned Bothwell, and threw herself on the mercy of her subjects. They conducted her first to Edinburgh, where, as she still persisted in regarding Bothwell as her husband, the nobles resolved that she should be confined during her life in the fortress of Lochleven. She was in a paroxysm of distress when Lords Ruthven and Lindsey arrived at the Palace of Holyrood to inform her that they were commanded to put in execution the order for her commitment. They charged her women to take from her all her ornaments and royal attire; and, being clothed in a mean dress, she was conveyed to the prison appointed for her. The Lords Seton, Yester, and Borthwick endeavoured to rescue her, but failed in the attempt. She was delivered over to William Douglas, the Governor of the Castle of Lochleven, who was nearly related to the Regent Morton. Here, however, Mary continued a prisoner less than twelve months, when she effected her escape by the aid of the governor's brother, George Douglas, who had become enamoured of her. On May 2, in the year above named, when her keeper was at supper with his family, George Douglas having possessed himself of the keys of the Castle, hastened to the Queen's apartment, and conducted her out of prison. Having locked the Castle gates, they entered a boat which awaited them, and being rowed across the lake, the Lord Seton received the Queen with a chosen band of horsemen in complete armour. That night he conveyed her to his house of Niddrie, in West Lothian; having rested there a few hours, she set out for Hamilton, and was soon at the head of a gallant army. The battle of Langside ensued, where she was completely routed; upon which she fled towards Galloway, and thence passed into England, hoping to secure the favour of Elizabeth. In this, however, she was mistaken; for Elizabeth contrived to detain her a captive in her dominions till Feb. 8, 1587, a period of about 19 years, when Mary was beheaded for alleged conspiracy, in Fotheringhay Castle, in the 45th year of her age.



ESCAPE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

## BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.

This aboriginal specimen of bridge-building has just been brought into notice from its having been the scene of a terrific murder, or rather of the infliction of a wound which led to almost immediate death. It has already been given in evidence by a gentleman resident at Chelsea, that on the night of Monday, the 29th ult., about half-past ten o'clock, he passed through the toll-gate of Battersea-bridge on the Surrey side, and crossed the road to the left or upper side of the bridge, when he stood still, and looked over the top of the bridge, to see how the tide was running, it being clear moonlight. Saw no one at that moment on the bridge, but presently afterwards he saw a woman running towards him from about the top or crown of the bridge. When he first observed her, he heard her cry out, "On dear!" and, on seeing him she came up to him, and, laying hold of him said, "Oh dear, will you be good enough, sir, to take me to the toll-house?" Thinking that she had been drinking, he asked her what she wanted to go to the toll-house for; when she instantly replied, "Somebody has cut me." She was



BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.

then reeling, and as she looked round she saw the toll-collector, and ran off to him. He then observed that his hand had blood on it, and he immediately followed to the toll-house, and said to the toll-collector, "What is the matter with this woman?" when the toll-collector replied, "She says some one has cut her." The woman then fainted. It was dark at the time, but still light enough for him to see blood flowing from under her arm. He then examined her throat, and on doing so, exclaimed, "Good God! her throat is cut." She was then removed to the Swan, where she shortly afterwards expired. As might be expected, the bridge has since been visited by thousands of curious persons.

We may take this opportunity of stating, that Battersea-bridge was erected in the year 1771, at a cost of £20,000: it is private property, and a toll is accordingly levied upon all passengers, &c. It has been the scene of many accidents to steam-boats and small craft; for it would be difficult to design a structure more inconvenient to the navigation of the river than is this bridge—aboriginal we have termed it from its rude construction. It is a point of considerable interest to Thames anglers.

Formerly, Blackfriars and Westminster-bridges were favourite places of resort, but various causes have driven the fish up the river; and the first station is now Battersea-bridge, where good roach and dace fishing may be had, during the months of July, August, September, and October, from a boat fastened to the piles of the bridge.

## CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLII.

## NEW CHURCH, CHELSEA.

This neat edifice has been erected on a piece of ground adjoining the Royal Military Asylum premises; the south side of the structure facing Turk's-row; the east and west ends are at present partially obscured—on the east by the asylum wall, and on the west by some dwelling-houses, which in all probability will ere long be removed, so as to afford a much better view of the building than can at present be obtained.

The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and two side aisles; the clere-story walls being supported by arches springing from octagonal piers; a spacious gallery is continued round three sides of the church, and, with the seats on the ground-floor, will accommodate 850 persons; more than half of that number being free seats. The interior throughout is lofty and well proportioned.



NEW CHURCH, CHELSEA.

The tower is placed at the south-west angle, with an entrance in two sides; the lower part containing the staircase to galleries, and the upper part being occupied by the belfry; a small porch at the south-west corner forms another entrance into the church.

The church is from the design of Mr. Basevi, one of the architects of the New Conservative Club, now erecting in St. James's-street. The church has been well built of stock-bricks, with Caen stone dressings, by Mr. Freake, of Chelsea.

The expense of erection will be about £3000; to be defrayed by grants from the Church Building Commissioners, and the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches, and by subscriptions; the Rev. Richard Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea, has taken a prominent part in the proceedings from the commencement. The foundation, or, more properly speaking, the first stone, was laid by the Governor of Chelsea Hospital in the early part of the spring of last year, and the edifice is now very near completion.

## THE DRAWING-ROOM POLKA.

We are much gratified in being enabled to lay before our readers an accurate description of the *véritable*, or *Drawing-room Polka*, as danced at Almack's, and at the balls of the nobility and gentry in this country.

La Polka having appeared amongst us under so many different guises, we determined to spare no pains to procure a true description of its *danse*; for which we are indebted to Mrs. James Rae, who has been fortunate enough to secure the details from M. Coralli, fils, the instructor of the young noblesse and gentry in Paris.

La Polka, like its predecessors, the waltz and galop, is a *danse à deux*, couples following each other in the *salle de danse*, commencing at pleasure, and adopting, of the following figures, that which pleases them most at the moment. All those anxious to shine in La Polka will dance the whole of them, returning from time to time, by way of rest, to the first figure.

The measure, or time, is 2-4; but to facilitate our definition we subdivide each measure or bar into one—two—three—four; the accent on the two, &c.: to be played not so fast as the galop.

The steps are two, and the following description may, in some measure, convey them to our readers; we commence with the first and most general. At the one, hop on the right leg, lifting or doubling up your left leg at the same moment; at the two, put your left leg boldly forward on the ground; at the three, bring your right toe up to your left heel; at the four, advance your left foot a short step forward; now at the one in the next measure or bar of the tune, hop on the left leg, doubling or lifting up your right leg, and so on—proceeding in this step with your arm circling your partner's waist round the room, as shown in our sketch. This may be termed the first figure.

As the change of figures and duration of each in this dance is left entirely to the cavaliers, as also the most careful guidance of his lady round the room, we must be supposed to be addressing ourselves to them in these remarks, though, at the same time, our definitions will be equally understood by their fair partners.

Figure 2. Still adopting the same step, with your right arm round your partner's waist, and her right hand in your left, you place your lady exactly before you, and back all round the room, your lady pursuing you (as shown in our



sketch); you then reverse this figure, and let your partner do the back step whilst you pursue her, and at the same time carefully guide her round the room. In backing, the leg which in figure 1 you put boldly forward on the ground, you now fling boldly backward, and are thus enabled to effect your progress round the room.

Figure 3.—With the same step you waltz round the room—in other words, you perform the galop waltz, substituting the Polka step just described.



Figure 4.—This also is a waltz with the second step, which we will now describe as the "Heel and Toe step." At the one, make a little hop on the right leg, dropping your left heel close to the right foot; at the two, another little hop on the right leg, pointing your left toe (not forward, but as close to the right foot as possible); at the three, another little hop on the right leg, advancing one step forward with the left foot; at the four, bring up the right foot, turning at the same instant, and passing your partner over to your left arm from your right arm; in the next measure return your lady to the left arm, and so on.

Figure 5.—This is termed the back waltz. The step adopted in it by yourself and partner is the back step described in figure 2; and you turn in this waltz exactly the contrary way to that in which you turn in all other waltzes—hence its name.



In *La Polka*, before commencing the figures we have just described, there is a short introduction (of which we give a sketch), consisting of four measures, danced thus:—leading your partner from her seat, and giving her her place in the circle, and placing yourselves *vis-à-vis*, you take her left hand in your right, and make the first step four times—first forward, then backward, forward again, and then backward, taking care to gain ground in the forward steps; you then start with the first figure.

In conclusion we would observe that *La Polka* is a noiseless dance; there is no stamping of heels or toes, or kicking of legs in sharp angles forward. This may do very well at the threshold of a Bohemian *auberge*, but is inadmissible into the *salons* of London or Paris. *La Polka*, as danced in Paris, and now adopted by us, is elegant, graceful, and fascinating in the extreme; it is replete with opportunities of showing care and attention to your partner in assisting her through its performance. To our fair readers, however, we would say one word, for careful as their cavaliers may be, the front of many dresses, particularly in executing figure 2, will have much chance of being trodden upon and torn, unless the usual length is considerably shortened. This we have seen done with



much grace on one or two occasions by the transplanting of a bunch of artificial violets, with a long pin attached thereto, from the waist to the lower part of the dress, which serves to loop up to the desired shortness, and which contributes greatly to the elegance of this dance, as the feet are thus shown, which is indispensable.



WRECK OF "THE SEVERN" STEAMER, NEWPORT-BRIDGE.

#### WRECK OF THE "SEVERN" SCREW-STEAMER.

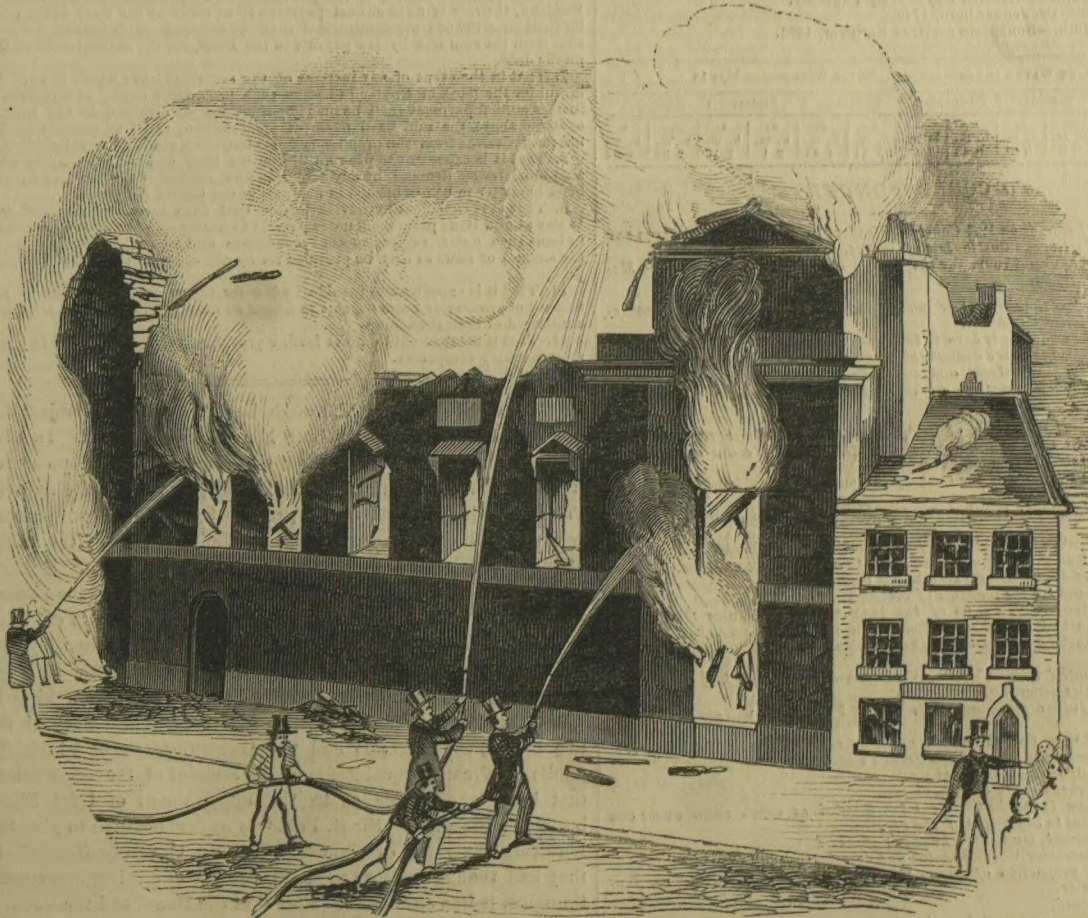
Within these few weeks two new iron steamers, the *Severn* and *Avon*, fitted with the Archimedean screw and high-pressure engines, have been started in opposition to the old line of steam-packets between Bristol and Newport, South Wales. On Saturday evening last, about a quarter to six o'clock, when about to start, the *Severn* was lying at her berth, near the Newport bridge, with her bow towards the bridge, her stern being down the river, or in the direction of Bristol. At this time the tide was running up the Newport river very strongly, at about seven knots an hour; and of course near to the bridge the current produced by the tide shooting through the arches of the bridge was much stronger. The signal for starting having been given, the captain commenced swinging the vessel round, and cast off the stern-chain, depending upon the bow-rope and the power of the engine, for bringing her round with her head to the tide, and thus getting her under weigh. At this moment, when the order was given to back her, it was found that the screw would not revolve; the vessel immediately swung round, and, carried with the run of the tide, struck with her bow the wedgelike buttress of the bridge, and, recoiling, almost instantly struck with her side against another buttress with such force that every one on the bridge fully expected to see her turn clean over. At this moment the scene was truly distressing—the spectators on shore, as well as their friends on board, screaming dreadfully. Boats were instantly put in requisition, and the passengers, upwards of fifty in number, were fortunately all got on shore; but not without great difficulty. The pumps were then rigged, and exertions made to save the steamer, other persons being employed in the meantime in removing the luggage, &c., which was safely effected. In about an hour and a half, however, she was seen to go down, the captain and crew having only just jumped into some boats, previously to her sinking; indeed, they stayed by her so long that their boats were swamped; but the crew were fortunately picked up and rescued, though not until some of them had been drawn under the bridge, and to some distance above it.

The cause of the catastrophe is thus explained in the *Times* report, the information having been received from a gentleman connected with her engineering department, and who was on board at the time of the accident. He says that on the arrival of the *Severn* at Newport, on Saturday, it was intended to put a new screw into her; when the captain stated it to be so late upon tide, that if it were done, he should not have time to swing her round in the slack tide. The intention was then abandoned, and shortly after, while the cargo was being landed, the vessel grounded, upon which the captain, finding that she could not be swung until the next tide, the screw she was then working with was removed, and a new one put in; and this gentleman says that almost immediately up to the time of the water covering the screw all was free and everything right, for he himself turned round the screw by hand. The steam was then got up, and no

danger was apprehended. Upon the orders being given on Saturday evening, the screw was put in motion, but before it had made a single revolution it stopped, and the vessel drifted up the river. She then struck forward, but only bent the iron; the after-strain was, however, so great, that it shortly became a rent, and her fore compartment instantly filled with water (the vessel being built in water-tight compartments). Every exertion was made, until the water rushing over her decks, she filled and sank, rolling heavily over. Still no cause could be assigned for the non-action of the screw; but, on the tide leaving her, a chain was discovered firmly twisted round the screw, which had thus caused her destruction. How the chain came there is a complete mystery, as all her mooring chains have since been examined, and are safe, and the captain and crew say that they had no such chain on deck. The vessel subsequently rolled over with every tide, and had a rent in her side from the deck to her keel, large enough for men to walk in and out.

The accompanying sketch is taken from the Old Company's wharf, and includes the Bridge Inn, the Bridge, and Castle—the latter now used as a brewery; the large building in course of erection upon the hill is the new Barracks.

At low water, as the wreck lay dry, the owners were enabled to examine her damages. It was then discovered that she had a transverse fissure in her larboard bends, the iron plates of which were rent asunder, from two to three feet wide, and from six to seven feet long, caused by her coming in contact with the pier, and the constant friction produced by the action of the tide upon the vessel. During the whole of Saturday night, men were engaged in repairing the breach and lightening the vessel, but the tide returning on Sunday morning, carried the vessel back against the bridge, sweeping away a large portion of her bulwarks; for a few moments she righted, but such was the force of the tide, that she fell over on her larboard side, and her masts, coming in contact with the bridge, they snapped asunder, and, with her standing rigging, were carried away with the tide. During the whole of Sunday, the workmen were engaged in covering the breach with boards, and caulking every joint, stopping all the ports, scuppers, hatchways, and making every effort to get out and keep out the water on the return of the tide; a number of empty barrels were put into the hold, with a view to buoy her up; strong warps and chains were attached, and a steam-tug procured, so that on the flood-tide they might be enabled to bring her head to the stream; but, notwithstanding every exertion made, the assistance of the tug-boat and fifteen stout brewery horses, such was the force of the tide, that it was found impossible to move her. On the ebb of the tide, the vessel was carried down the river forty or fifty yards, upon a hard gravelly bottom, considerably abrading her keel and bottom plates; and on the flow she was carried back to her old position against the bridge, where she now remains, on her beam-ends, a complete wreck. The vessel, it is believed, belongs to Messrs. Stothens, Slaughter, and Co., of Bristol, and was considered to be one of the finest boats leaving that port.



BURNING OF THE MANCHESTER THEATRE ROYAL.

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE MANCHESTER THEATRE ROYAL BY FIRE.

We regret to state that on Tuesday morning last, the extensive Theatre Royal at Manchester was totally destroyed by fire. It appears that the theatre was used on the previous evening, and was closed about the usual time. Just after the police left their beats, at a little before six, some persons going to their work

observed flames issuing from the windows, and immediately gave information to Mr. Rose, at the police-yard. That active officer immediately hurried to the spot with the Niagara engine, and was speedily followed by his son, Mr. Thomas Rose, with eight other engines, being the entire effective force of the Fire Brigade. Upon their arrival they found the building one large mass of flame; they made strenuous attempts to save the place, and succeeded in preserving the dressing



rooms and part of the wardrobe. The scenery speedily fell a sacrifice to the flames. Mr. Rose, finding it impossible to save the stage part of the building, next attempted to save the auditory, in doing which a large portion of the roof gave way, and fell upon Mr. Rose and four or five of the men, one of whom was carried to the infirmary, where he now lies in a dangerous state. At half-past seven, the building was entirely gutted, and nothing but the walls were left, as they are represented in our engraving, sketched during the conflagration. A party of military were sent from the barracks, and kept off the crowd. The building of the theatre was insured for £4000 in the Imperial, and we understand that Mr. Roxby, the manager, is insured to the extent of £600 or £700; but these amounts are far below the real loss. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## SPLendid ENGRAVING FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the preparation of a most superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842." In selecting this Engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

### PANORAMA

OR

## THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "forests of masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD; its busy Wharfs and Quays, and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL; and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

### STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture Terraces and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

### BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

### FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

### ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

### UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

193, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 12th.—8th Sunday after Easter.  
MONDAY, 13th.—Old May Day.  
TUESDAY, 14th.—Ann Boleyn born, 1504.  
WEDNESDAY, 15th.—Cuvier died, 1832.  
THURSDAY, 16th.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.  
FRIDAY, 17th.—Dr. Jenner born, 1749.  
SATURDAY, 18th.—Bonaparte declared Emperor, 1804.

### High WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 18.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 28	11 54	0 0	0 21	0 43	1 2
1 24	1 43	2 1	2 17	2 36	2 52

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. H. F. D." cannot be "A Constant Reader," else he would have seen our account of Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, in No. 39 of our journal.  
"W. B."—We have not room for the details of Payne's Process for the Metallization of Wood.  
"Φιλομαθης" is thanked. Our correspondent, A. L. K., wished to ascertain the best Latin Grammar.  
"Alfred"—The cemetery is open to the public daily.  
"Ecnor"—Cambridge.—We cannot extend our space for advertisements.  
"T. S. O."—Devonshire-street, appears to have lost sight of our object in the History of Wood-Engraving—a branch of art so intimately connected with our journal.  
"Νικηκος."—The children of Knights of the Bath take precedence of Knights' eldest sons and Barons' younger sons. We are not aware of the present residence of Count Rinarola.  
"Leila."—The etiquette is for the lady to bow first, provided her station be superior.  
"I. J. C."—Windsor, is thanked for the drawing, which shall be returned when copied.  
"Americano."—We have not room for the note on trout fishing.  
"A Tenant."—Dymchurch, had better apply to a respectable solicitor.  
"C. C."—Upper Mount-street, Dublin.—A cant phrase.  
"Belinda" should see the journals of last week.  
"A Constant Reader."—No. 92 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains a portrait of Mr. Sheil, as Counsel in the late State Trials.  
"H. C."—A Constant Subscriber.—The question proposed is too much a matter of opinion.  
"A Fifteen Months' Subscriber."—We advise our correspondent to avoid the foreign lotteries generally.  
"I. K."—See future announcements of the Print. We will consider of the portrait.  
"W. F. L. S." may find the information he seeks in Scott's History of Napoleon, or Alison's History of the French Revolution.  
"Clericus" shall be replied to next week.  
"R. M."—Drogheda.—We have not room.  
"A. O."—Biddick, is thanked. We have devoted as much room as we can spare at present to the Strike of the Pitmen.  
"A. G. C."—Citadel, Hull.—We have not space.  
"Constans Subscriber."—The sketch and description shall appear.  
"I. M."—The proportion of guano for plants is about one pound to four gallons of water.  
"I. A."—Declined.  
"C. D."—We have no knowledge of the manuscript in question.  
"W. B." is thanked, but we cannot entertain his suggestion.  
"Indolentius"—The Jolly Toad, by D. E. G.; Lines on May 1st; Lines, by Democritus; Zappa, Ode.  
We have to apologise to our Dublin subscribers for the delay of the engraving of the plate presented by H. R. H. Prince Albert. If we succeed in obtaining the sketch, it shall appear next week.  
"H. S."—Winney, is quite right in his correction about the composition of Lord Ross's speculum—viz., copper 126.4 and tin 58.9. The chess portraits will, in all probability, appear in a future number.  
The donation of "F. P. B." has been received by the editor, and forwarded.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844.

On Monday evening Sir R. Peel brought forward his plan for the revision of the Bank Charter. His speech occupied three hours, and though on an abstruse subject, and one which, we firmly believe, is less understood than any other question of the day, he commanded the attention of a house very fully attended to the close of his address. This was, doubtless, to a great extent, due to his position; he spoke as one having authority, possessing the power to bind and loose even the corporation of money-monarchs who sit throned in Threadneedle-street. His speech was not a mere arguing on this side of the question or on that; it was but the preface to Acts which are to operate on all the affairs of life so far as they are affected by the currency, and, as he truly stated in the commencement of his address, very few are the affairs of life into which money does not enter in some shape or other, directly or indirectly. To his position, then, may be attributed, as well as to his ability, the attention with which he was heard; and to keep up that attention through the immense mass of matter he went into, required no slight effort. We cannot attempt to go into the question here; it is one of those subjects on which the differences of opinion are greater and more various than on any other. We have every shade of it, between Sir R. Peel's attachment to the solidity of cash payments, and the power of converting paper into gold at will, without which power the paper would be valueless, and the "Emancipation of Industry" men, who pronounce the fixed price of gold to be a fixed injustice, and who contend that it should be left to find its natural price in the market in proportion to the value of other articles—for a free trade in money, in fact; and, lastly, the extreme paper-currency men, of the Birmingham and Attwood school, who deny the right of any Government to interfere in the commercial dealings of man with man, or prescribe limits to the extent to which one man may give or take credit from another. Both these sections are of course opposed to the present system, and still more to the prospect of an extension of it which is held out by the resolutions of Sir R. Peel, which evidently point to the future establishment of only one bank of issue.

The prospect of this result has thrown the currency enthusiasts into dismay, and they predict nothing less than universal ruin and anarchy as the destiny of the nation. But in the meantime the nation seems in no wise alarmed about the matter, but goes on producing, buying, and selling, and, through its representatives, supporting the Prime-Minister in giving solidity to the "representative of value."

We must refer the reader to our report of the Premier's speech for the arguments by which he supports his plan, merely appending here, in a separate form, the "resolutions," which will remain under the consideration of Parliament, and then be embodied in a measure, which the Bank of England has, by anticipation, accepted.

1. That it is expedient to continue to the Bank of England, for a time to be limited, certain of the privileges now by law invested in that corporation, subject to such conditions as may be provided by any act to be passed for that purpose.
2. That it is expedient to provide by law that the Bank of England should henceforth be divided into two separate departments—one exclusively confined to the issue and circulation of notes, the other to the conduct of banking business.
3. That it is expedient to limit the amount of securities upon which it shall henceforth be lawful for the Bank of England to issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, and that such amount shall only be increased under certain conditions to be prescribed by law.
4. That it is expedient to provide by law that a weekly publication should be made by the Bank of England of the state both of the circulation and of the banking departments.
5. That it is expedient to repeal the law which subjects the notes of the Bank of England to the payment of composition for stamp duty.
6. That in consideration of the privileges to be continued to the Bank of England, the rate of fixed annual payment to be made by the Bank to the public shall be £180,000 per annum, and shall be defrayed by deducting the said sum from the sum now by law payable to the Bank, for the management of the public debt.
7. That in the event of any increase of the securities upon which it shall be lawful for the Bank of England to issue such promissory notes, as aforesaid, a further annual payment shall be made by the Bank of England to the public, over and above the said fixed payment of £180,000, equal in amount to the net profit derived from the promissory notes issued on such additional securities.
8. That it is expedient to prohibit by law the issue of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, by any bank not now issuing such notes, or by any bank hereafter to be established in any part of the United Kingdom.
9. That it is expedient to provide by law that such banks in England and Wales as now issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand shall continue to issue such notes, subject to such conditions and to such limitations as to the amount of issue as may be provided for by any act to be passed for that purpose.
10. That it is expedient to provide by law for the weekly publication of the amount of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand circulated by any bank authorised to issue such notes.
11. That it is expedient to make further provision by law with regard to joint-stock banking companies.

The recall of Lord Ellenborough has furnished the subject for one evening's discussion in both Houses of Parliament. In both of them the Ministry was asked to produce the correspondence that has passed on the subject, and in both it refused the request. The refusal is defended, on the ground that it would cause inconvenience and embarrassment in the administration of the affairs of India, and would do injustice to Lord Ellenborough. The objections are equally strong to producing any part of the papers, as the whole; for a time, therefore, the public must still continue in ignorance of the specific reasons for the step taken by the Court of Directors. In the House of Commons, Sir R. Peel, though he equally refused to produce the papers, gave a kind of statement of the differences that had taken place between the two bodies, the Directors and the Government, with which the public is already acquainted, and an account of the negotiations that have taken place as to the appointment of Lord Ellenborough's successor. Sir R. Peel was at first inclined to give the Directors the right of choosing the new Governor-General, as they had thought proper to recall the old one. But, on second thoughts, it was considered better that the Board and the Government should, if possible, act in concert in this step, if they could not in the other, and it was thus brought about by the Premier:—

I said to the Chairman of the Court of Directors that, on the part of Government, I am willing to enter into communication with them for the purpose of deciding upon the appointment; but then I will not venture to suggest any one unless I feel assured that he will receive the confidence of the Court of Directors and that the line of policy he will pursue will be approved of (cheers). As it was the desire of the Court to act in harmony with the Government on this question, I named to the Deputy Chairman my right honourable friend Sir Henry Hardinge (hear), and I said that when I reflected on that right honourable gentle-

man's public conduct, with my long experience of his character, added to the military eminence he has attained, and the great experience he has had in civil duties,—I said that on the whole I was of opinion he was the man best qualified to undertake the vacant office of Governor-General of India (cheers). I was informed at once that the same name had occurred to the Chairman, and I was assured that no person could be selected who would be so acceptable as my right honourable friend. With respect then to the successor of Lord Ellenborough, the Crown and the Court of Directors have settled the question in perfect concord.

Thus, if any inconvenience has been caused by the quarrel, nothing, apparently, can be more satisfactory than the reconciliation. The concurrence of the Board of Directors in the appointment of Sir H. Hardinge seems an indication that the offence of Lord Ellenborough is of a personal character, rather than a matter of policy, for the late Secretary at War will, no doubt, pursue the course marked out by the Cabinet at home; but then he, as a man of common sense and experience—who, being a real soldier, will indulge in no military affectations—will pursue it in a less objectionable manner. As if to justify the Board of Directors in the determination they came to to recall the ex-Governor-General, one of the last Indian papers contains a report of a speech delivered by him at an entertainment given as a compliment to him at Calcutta, which, though short, is "in the Heracles vein," and conveys censure, threat, and insult to those he governs, in the course of a few brief sentences. What can be the meaning of such phrases as this?—"Most people come here to make their fortunes, but I came here to do my duty;" again, "I have met with opposition, but I have put down all opposition hitherto—and I will beat down all opposition that may arise." The following is rather mysterious, but it shows plainly enough that there is something wrong at Calcutta:—"I have come among you again; and if those social relations which are desirable, do not exist, the fault will be yours and not mine."

HAVING last week remarked on the incomplete state of the improvements in Trafalgar-square, we feel bound to express some degree of satisfaction at perceiving some indications of a disposition to proceed with the works at, we hope, a somewhat quicker rate than heretofore. A paragraph has appeared in the daily papers, stating that the sculpturing on the base of the pillar is being proceeded with, and the basins having been filled, by way of experiment, have been emptied again for the purpose of fixing the jets for the fountains. This is as it should be; but we have to regret that there has been some misconduct on the part of the public, to be attributed, for the most part, to that ubiquitous generation—boys and children—who could not resist the temptation of two tolerable large surfaces of water, to set afloat cork and bits of orange peel, to the disfigurement of the ornamental basins. This has been made a subject of complaint and remark in our daily contemporaries; but we think there is no ground for alarm. A couple of policemen (who never seem to be placed where they are most wanted) would have prevented all this, and the novelty that now attracts numbers to the spot, will soon cease. These trifling inconveniences may be easily remedied, and the place will, be, what it is, a great and undoubted improvement, especially if, as it is rumoured, some alteration is to be made in the National Gallery, by the removal of the two unsightly "parrot cages," or "pepper-boxes," at each end, which at present grace, or rather disgrace it.

### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace, at a quarter before six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards, for Claremont. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended as usual, went from Buckingham Palace shortly before six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, to attend the annual dinner of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square. After the dinner his Royal Highness departed for Claremont.

CLAREMONT, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Suite and Household, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning, at Claremont. The Hon. Rev. Mr. Courtenay officiated.

MONDAY.—On Monday morning at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Claremont on horseback, attended by Colonel Wyld, equerry in waiting, and rode to Richmond. His Royal Highness left Richmond in a travelling carriage and four for town, and proceeded to the Hanover-square Rooms, where he remained during the rehearsal of the concert of ancient music, which had been selected by his Royal Highness, the Prince being the director of the concert on Wednesday evening. After the rehearsal, Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, went from the Hanover-square Rooms to Buckingham Palace, where his Royal Highness arrived at ten minutes past two o'clock. The Prince, after lunching at the Palace, took his departure in a carriage and four, and returned to Claremont at half-past four o'clock, attended by Colonel Wyld.

TUESDAY.—On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in Claremont Park. The royal family were taken their accustomed daily airings, in the gardens of Claremont.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town soon after three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards, from Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice followed in another royal carriage. A grand dinner was given in the evening, at Buckingham Palace, to the noble directors of the Concert of Ancient Music, his Royal Highness Prince Albert being the director for the evening. At eight o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Wellington, left Buckingham Palace for the Hanover-square Rooms. At a quarter past eight o'clock the Queen left the Palace, to honour the performance of the concert with her presence at the Hanover-square Rooms. Her Majesty was accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and was attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty, we are gratified to state, is very much better. On Monday her Majesty left Marlborough-house in an open barouche and four, attended by the Hon. Charlotte Hudson, maid of honour in waiting, and took an airing, for the first time since her recent indisposition. After a long drive her Majesty returned to Marlborough-house.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Her Royal Highness continues slowly but gradually to recover from the effects of her recent accident.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—It is stated that Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., &c., Commandant of Woolwich garrison, has received her Majesty's commands to proceed forthwith to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of escorting his Imperial Majesty to England. It is generally believed that Lord Bloomfield has been selected for the honourable duty in consequence of his lordship being personally known to the Emperor during his long residence at the Court of Sweden. In the absence of Lord Bloomfield, the command of the garrison will devolve on Major-General Sir Hew Ross, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery.

The Countess of Jersey gave a splendid ball on Monday night at the family mansion in Berkeley-square. At least 500 of the élite of fashionable society were present at the fête.

The Marchioness of Hertford, we hear, is seriously indisposed at her chateau of Bagatelle, near Paris. Her ladyship has been for many years an absentee. The Marquis of Hertford is on the Continent.

Sir J. Leighton, Bart., died at Ostend on Tuesday week. The deceased baronet who was in holy orders, succeeded to the baronetcy in 1827.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The ordinary Post-office returns, which have just been made to Parliament, show, among others, the following results:—The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom, in 1843, was upwards of 220 millions. The three weeks which are given of 1844, show an increase over the corresponding week of 1843, of a quarter of a million of letters per week—this is an increase in the rate of increase, owing, no doubt, to improvement in trade. The letters of the London district post are now at the rate of 26 millions per annum, or fully double the number under the old system, notwithstanding that, up to the date of the returns, there had been no increase in the number of town deliveries. The gross revenue of the year 1843 was £1,620,867, and the net revenue £640,217; showing in each instance an increase, as compared with 1842, of about £40,000; which, considering the important reductions in foreign rates,



is as much as could be expected. The gross revenue is now about 70 per cent. of that received under the old system, and it exceeds that obtained during the four penny rate. The money orders still increase in number and amount. The sum annually remitted through the Post-office in England and Wales alone is now nearly five millions. The increase of money orders, since 1839, is 25 fold.

**LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.**—The fifth anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund Society took place on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. There were about two hundred gentlemen present, and the chair was taken by the Marquis of Northampton, supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Lord Bolton, Lord J. Manners, M.P., Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P., the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, General Pasley, Sergeant Talfourd, M.P., Mr. Gally Knight, M.P., Professor Owen, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Sir John Barrow, Dr. Paris, President of the College of Physicians, Professor Twiss, Mr. Harcourt, M.P., Mr. M'Lean, M.P., the High Sheriff of Wilts, Colonel Sabine, Dr. Roget, Viscount Emlyn, Count Reventlow, the Danish Ambassador, the Venerable Archdeacon Burney, the Chevalier Hebel, &c. The principle of the society, as stated by the committee in their address, is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, who may be reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived of enfeebled faculties of declining life, of the power of literary exertion. This assistance is renewed as often as the committee consider necessary, and is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children. In the application of this liberality the utmost caution is used, both as to the reality of the distress and the merits of the individual. In its career of usefulness during the last half century, this fund has devoted to the relief of the unfortunate scholar no less a sum than £30,228; and 2076 grants have been bestowed upon upwards of a thousand applicants. The committee confidently believe that an institution diffusing such substantial good, and dispensing its benefits with equal delicacy and promptitude, must carry with it its own recommendation, and plead, more powerfully than they can, in its own behalf. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given from the chair, and cordially responded to. The noble chairman, in an appropriate address, gave "Prosperity to the Literary Fund Society," and pointed out the great benefits which it was so eminently calculated to confer upon the literature of the country. Mr. Aymott then read the report of the committee, and the subscriptions, which included from her Majesty the Queen 100 guineas; the Marquis of Northampton, the chairman, £25; Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Francis Egerton, Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., Sir J. Lubbock, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Robert Grosvenor, General Pasley, Professor Sedgwick, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Professor Barrow, Messrs. Hansard, Dr. Hawtrey, Professors Twiss and Graves, £10 each, and amounted, in the whole, to upwards of £800. "The Health of the noble Chairman" was given by Lord Robert Grosvenor, who dwelt at some length upon the benefits which he had conferred upon the literature and science of the day. The toast of "The Press" was given in an appropriate speech by Mr. Gally Knight. A young barrister, whose name we could not learn, attempted to return thanks for one particular portion of the press, but was speedily "coughed down," as the parliamentary phrase is, by the company. The Messrs Grant and Lucombe, and some professional gentlemen, delighted the company during the evening with several excellent songs and glees. The dinner and wines were excellent, and in this respect we must observe that there has been a decided improvement since the establishment has been placed under the management of Mr. Bacon. The evening passed off in the most delightful manner, and the company separated shortly before midnight.

**GOVERNERS BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—On Thursday the first annual meeting of the supporters of this institution was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Hon. Wm. Ashley in the chair, to receive the report for the past year, and elect, from a list of 37 candidates, an annuitant of £15. The Rev. D. Laing, Hon. Secretary, read the report, which gave a gratifying account of the success of the institution. It was under the patronage of the Queen Dowager, and several other members of the royal family. Since June, 1843, the committee examined 102 applications, assisting 56 cases, and invested £500 to purchase an annuity of £15 for aged governesses. The sum of £2351 9s. 9d., was received from governesses towards the purchase of annuities for themselves. The receipts were £2473 17s. 4d., and the expenditure, including invested capital, &c., and £98 given to governesses in temporary distress, left a balance of £695 3s. 11d. in the banker's hands. Upon the motion of Earl Manvers the report was adopted. Thanks having been voted the ladies and gentlemen who interested themselves in forwarding the institution, and to its several officers, a poll was opened for the election of an annuitant for £15 during life.

**ETON PETTY SESSIONS.**—George Pickett, the son of a labouring man, was charged before the Rev. Thomas Carter, Major Bent, and Thomas Clowes, Esq., by Joseph Collard, the chief inspector of police of the Great Western Railway Company, with having wantonly placed a quantity of stones on the rails, near Slough, to the imminent danger of the lives of the passengers, &c. The case was proved, and the magistrates inflicted a fine of £5 and costs; and in default of payment, the offender was sent to Aylesbury Gaol for one month.

**FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.**—On Thursday, the annual festival in commemoration of the establishment of this charity took place at St. Paul's Cathedral. His Grace the Duke of Cambridge, and suite; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Chester, Durham, Llandaff, Lincoln, Lichfield, and Peterborough, were present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Melville, B.D., Principal of Haslebury College. Mr. Melville's eloquent and spirit-stirring appeal was responded to by a liberal collection. During the last year an additional number of orphan children have been admitted into the schools in connexion with the charity, which is at present in a prosperous state. Schools for the sons of clergymen have been established at Marlborough, Wilts, with the sanction and under the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, and other prelates of the church.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**—Wednesday was apposition day at St. Paul's School, when the speeches and prizes were delivered with all the pomp and circumstance which generally attend these interesting solemnities. Long before two o'clock the spacious school-room was thronged by an eager and anxious audience, the greater portion consisting of the friends and families of the boys who are being now educated at the school. The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived shortly after two o'clock, at the residence of the High Master, and was immediately conducted into the school-room by the Rev. Mr. Kynaston, accompanied by the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Dean of Peterborough, and several other high dignitaries and distinguished ornaments of the church. The reserved seats were exclusively occupied by ladies, who appeared to take the greatest interest in the proceedings. Young Vincent, the most successful competitor for the prizes, opened the proceedings by delivering a Latin oration composed by himself in honour of the founder of the school. The successful competitors for the prizes, Vincent, Brien, Carver, and Clay, then came forward, and were addressed by Mr. Kynaston, the High Master, who complimented them on the result of their labours. The prizes, which were distributed by the High Master, consisted of splendid editions of Strabo, Plato, Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," and other standard works, all of them being bound in a style of sumptuous magnificence. Vincent could hardly stagger beneath the weight of his honourable gains, and as he carried off his load of honours, he was greeted with shouts of sympathising applause from his school-fellows, in which the audience appeared to participate *con amore*. After the speeches had been delivered the Archbishop of Canterbury briefly addressed the boys who had obtained the honourable rewards of merit, and told them that he had regularly attended on those occasions for the last thirty years, but that he never remembered to have listened to compositions which evinced so intimate a knowledge of the writings of antiquity, as those which he had just heard recited. His grace then requested that an extra holiday might be given to the boys, which was forthwith acceded to by the High Master, and the venerable prelate then left the school-room, accompanied by the Bishops of Durham and Lichfield, and the remainder of the company retired shortly after.

**PRINTERS PENSION SOCIETY.** The anniversary dinner of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Precisely at six o'clock, the Right Honourable Lord Robert Grosvenor took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, Mr. Sheriff Moon, Henry Colburn, Esq., and a large assemblage of gentlemen connected in various ways with the press. Upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner. The subscriptions for the evening amounted to nearly £300.

**LINCOLN'S INN.**—A second call to the bar took place on Tuesday evening in the hall of this honourable society, of the gentlemen undermentioned, to whom the usual oaths were administered before several of the benchers present:—Mr. John Thomas Bowles, of Matland, county of Limerick; Mr. Thomas Seare, of Holborn, in the county of Middlesex; Mr. Bridges Harvey, of Doddington, in the county of Essex; Mr. Frederick Currey, of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. William Yates, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Mr. Thomas Deere Salmon, of Exeter College, Oxford; Mr. William Villiers Fowke, of Caius College, Cambridge; and Mr. Robert William Keate, of Christ Church, Oxford.

**THE POLICE AND THE GAMBLING-HOUSES.**—On Wednesday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a very determined attack was made by the police upon a number of gambling-houses at the west end of the town, situate in Bury-street, Albemarle-street, St. James's-street, and other neighbourhoods. By a preconcerted arrangement, in pursuance of orders from the commissioners of the metropolitan police, a body of policemen, from several divisions of the force, were ordered to be in readiness between eleven and twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, to proceed to a certain destination which was unknown to the men, but which was eventually found to be that they were to be employed in making a simultaneous assault upon the several gambling-houses at the west end of the town which were of the worst character. The divisions selected upon this affair were the A, the B, the C, the D, the E, the G, the H, the P, and the R, under the orders of Superintendents May, Hughes, and Pierce, and the Inspectors Thatcher and Penny, &c., with several sergeants. The men, on leaving their respective stations, were supplied with sledge-hammers, crow-bars, &c., for the purpose of obtaining an immediate entrance. Upon the divisions reaching the houses that were to be entered, an attack was at once made upon the doors, and admission obtained. The police then promptly rushed up the stairs into the different rooms. In some of the houses the gambling was going on, when upon the noise of the police entering being heard, a general attempt was made to escape. The police, however, succeeded in capturing several persons, and also getting possession of the *rouge et noir* tables, the *loo* tables, the cuses, &c. &c., when these, with the prisoners of the police, were taken to the station-house of the C division in Vine-street, where they were safely lodged. The proceedings before the magistrates will be found in our police report.

**THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—On Tuesday morning a deputation from the general body of artists, composed of the following gentlemen, Messrs. Henry Warren, G. R. Ward, R. Rothwell, W. Finden, E. Goodall, C. Moore, A. Clint, F. T. Hurlstone, J. R. Prynne, J. Stephano, A. Aglio, and R. W. Buss, were honoured with an interview by Sir R. Peel, upon the subject of Art-Unions. The deputation was accompanied by Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P. The great advantages that the arts had derived were fully developed in results obtained from the London, Dublin, Manchester, Birmingham, and other Art-Unions, and the de-

putation enumerated the various sums expended on works in the following exhibitions by the London Art-Union:—

	1843	With additional sums expended by parishioners.
Royal Academy .. .. .	£3099 5 0	£3306 13 0
Society of British Artists ..	2390 0 0	2880 7 0
Society of Painters in Water Colours ..	679 17 0	655 0 0
New Society of Painters in Water Colours ..	576 3 0	1208 0 0
British Institution .. .. .	1095 7 0	

Sir Robert Peel suggested, as the most advisable course, that a committee be appointed to consider this particular subject, and that any member of the house moving to that effect, her Majesty's Government would not oppose it; advising a special committee rather than a reference to the committee now sitting upon the subject of bets on horse-racing, from which it must be considered, in its nature and ultimate objects, perfectly distinct. Sir R. Peel, addressing Mr. Wyse, expressed his conviction that his suggestion could not be placed in better hands than the member of Parliament whom he was addressing; and who expressed his willingness to at once bring the matter before the house, and in whose hands the petition from the general body of artists will be placed on Monday next, having already received the signatures of five hundred artists.

**ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.**—On Tuesday Alderman Gibbs and Mr. Whitaker, as the representatives of the select vestry, and Messrs. Rock and Flight, as the representatives of the general vestry, were all sworn into the office of churchwarden for this parish, before Dr. Phillimore, thus leaving the dispute to be settled by the legal proceedings now in progress.

## IRELAND.

### THE NEW TRIAL MOTION.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Fitzgibbon was the speaker in possession to-day. He commenced at the sitting of the Court, and the Lord Chief Justice, observing him somewhat uneasy with his bruised foot, kindly intimated that he might speak sitting. Mr. Fitzgibbon at once availed himself of the kind privilege.

At four o'clock Mr. Fitzgibbon was analysing the early portions of the charge. It is expected that he will not close his address until to-morrow evening.

At mid-day on Friday Mr. McDonough concluded his address on behalf of Mr. Barrett, when the Attorney-General commenced his reply and continued until the rising of the Court. On Saturday morning the learned gentleman resumed his argument, and concluded at half-past 5. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

The appearance of the Court on Monday morning presented many of the features that made it so remarkable during the progress of the trial. The Court and its precincts were crowded; whilst the same order and the same excellent regulations of the police which prevailed at the trial were maintained. The curiosity of the public was not diminished by the knowledge of the fact, which soon transpired, that the judges had been in chamber before ten in the morning; and as the appearance of the junior judges was delayed much beyond the usual period, it began to be suspected that there was some truth in the rumour that the judges were equally divided as to the motion for a new trial. Although Mr. Justice Burton was first on the bench, and seemed as calm as usual, it must be affirmed of his colleagues, that they looked like persons who had been engaged in a very serious, if not an angry controversy. The cheeks of Mr. Justice Perrin were dotted with two hotly feverish spots of excitement, while Mr. Justice Crampton, who was ghastly pale, inhaled his breath heavily, and bit often his unquiet, trembling, nether lip. These were seated but a short time when the Chief Justice—the once blandly smiling Chief Justice—took his seat, and as he gazed on his brethren and the counsel and auditory before him, he looked sad and frowning.

A motion of course was being heard, for it was junior day, when, without waiting for its conclusion,

The Chief Justice said: Mr. Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General instantly rose.

The Chief Justice continued: Mr. Attorney-General, I am sorry to inform you that the Court find they can not give judgment in the—(his lordship paused for an instant)—in the case, until next term.

Scarcely were those words expressed, when the Attorney-General dropped as if were almost imperceptibly back into his seat—men gazed at each other and smiled—and then an universal rush took place from the courts.

There was a rumour prevalent about the Hall that the Judges of the Queen's Bench intend, before delivering judgment, to consult with their brethren in the other courts. This may have arisen from the fact of the Chief Justice being visited in chambers by his brother, Baron Pennefather. Some suppose it to have reference to the "opinion" on the Kilkenny toll, ordered to be given by the House of Commons.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The seventh session of the present majority commenced on Monday morning before the Recorder, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other civic authorities. The calendar contains a list of 174 prisoners. The Recorder briefly charged the Grand Jury, and said, that there was nothing particular either in the number of the offences in the calendar or the nature of them, to call for any lengthened remarks from him. One or two cases of misdemeanour, which had been postponed since the last session, were then called on; but owing to the absence of the witnesses, and some of the defendants not having yet surrendered, they were unable to be proceeded with. A long delay then occurred, in consequence of the time necessarily consumed by the Grand Jury in investigating the various charges previous to finding any true bills, and eventually the Court disposed of a few trifling charges, and adjourned until ten o'clock next day.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Baron Alderson took his seat upon the bench in this court at ten o'clock, and immediately afterwards William Crouch, the man who stands charged with the murder of his wife, at Marylebone, was placed at the bar. The prisoner appeared very haggard and careworn, and appeared to have suffered a great deal since he has been in custody.

This indictment charged the prisoner with having unlawfully made an assault upon Frances Elizabeth Crouch, and with a razor inflicted a mortal wound upon her throat, of which she died, and that he did thereby feloniously kill and murder her.

The prisoner was also charged with the offence of murder upon the coroner's inquisition.

Mr. Parry conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prisoner.

The learned counsel stated the facts under which the charge was made against the prisoner, but as they were so recently detailed in this paper, on the occasion of the prisoner being brought up at the police office, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury, and after remarking upon the circumstances under which the offence was committed, said that the defence he was instructed to make on behalf of the unfortunate prisoner, was, that at the time he committed the dreadful deed, he was in such a state of mind as to render him not accountable for his actions.

Several witnesses were then called, who deposed to various acts of aberration on the part of the prisoner. It appeared that he had been sent to the Devon and Exeter Hospital whilst living in the capacity of groom with Sir Laurence Pack, and that he had received concussion of the brain, after which he was regarded by his acquaintances as being "cracked."

The learned judge then summed up, and left the case in the hands of the jury, who retired at four o'clock. They remained in their room for five hours, and at nine o'clock, the usual hour for the adjournment of the court, the Common Sergeant, who was then presiding, directed that they should be sent for; and he inquired whether there was any probability of their agreeing to a verdict in a reasonable time.

The foreman said he did not think there was, and the jury were then locked up for the night. On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Justice Colman having taken his seat, the jury were again brought into court, but not having agreed, they were again sent back to their room, and Baron Alderson was sent for in order to read over his notes of the evidence to the jury. In the meantime several of the jury complained of great exhaustion, not having had anything to eat or drink for 25 hours.

Mr. Justice Colman said, he could not at present order the jury any refreshment whatever. He was bound to refuse the request. Shortly after, his lordship sent for the surgeon to the gaol, and requested him to visit the jury; on his return, he reported that they required supper.

The prisoner was again placed at the bar; he appeared dreadfully agitated and distressed.

In a few minutes his lordship sent for the jury, who again entered the court. Mr. Straight—Gentlemen, are you now agreed on your verdict?

The Foreman, emphatically—No, we are not.

Mr. Baron Alderson not having arrived, the jury once more retired; but had not been absent many minutes, when Mr. Baron Alderson arrived, and they were again conducted into court. On their entering the box,

Mr. Baron Alderson—I suppose, gentlemen, your difficulty in agreeing to a verdict arises in respect to the prisoner's state of mind.

The Foreman—Yes, my lord, and we wish to hear the evidence again read over.

The learned Judge read over the whole of the evidence taken on the trial, and remarked on its bearing; as he proceeded his lordship observed, the only question in the case was, did the prisoner, at the time he committed the act, know right from wrong? Was he a responsible agent? That was the question they had to satisfy their minds on, and decide.

The jury again retired, and remained in deliberation.

Shortly before two o'clock, the jury again came into court, and the prisoner being once more placed at the bar,

The Clerk of the Arraigns said—Gentlemen, are you agreed on your verdict?

Foreman—Yes. At this moment the greatest silence prevailed in the court, which was densely crowded; the prisoner suffering great mental agony.

Clerk of the Arraigns—How say you—Is William Crouch guilty of the murder, or not guilty?

Foreman—Guilty.

Clerk of the Arraigns—In that verdict you are all agreed?

Foreman—Yes.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say why judgment of death should not be passed upon him, according to law, made no reply.

Proclamation for silence having been made in the usual form, Mr. Baron Alderson put on the black cap, and having addressed the prisoner

in most impressive terms on the enormity of the offence he had committed, concluded by passing on him the sentence of death.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock. On his leaving, he faintly ejaculated "I am an innocent man."

The jury then requested, after their long, anxious, and distressing inquiry, they might be allowed to return to their homes.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Certainly, gentlemen; and your attendance will be dispensed with during the remainder of the present sessions.

The jury, most of whom appeared nearly exhausted, then retired.

## POLICE.

### THE WEST-END GAMBLERS.

The gamblers arrested on Tuesday-night were brought up before the Magistrate, at Marlborough-street Police-office, on Wednesday. On the bench were noticed Lord Montford, Lord Dillon, and other noblemen and gentlemen, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. James. The hearing of the case occupied seven hours.

The first case heard was against the gaming-house, No. 60, Jermyn-street, commonly called "The Cottage." William Cauty, Joseph Everett, William Reeves, George Williams, and William Leech, were placed at the bar, the two former charged, Cauty with being the manager of the house, and Everett, the porter, the rest with being found in the house for an unlawful purpose. Mr. Wilkins attended for the defendants. Superintendent Baker, of the C. division, stated the orders that he had received from the Commissioners of Police, by virtue of which he had proceeded, with a number of the inspectors, sergeants, and constables, to No. 60, Jermyn-street, one of the men carrying a ladder. Admittance being refused when he knocked at the outer door, the ladder was planted against the window of the first floor, where Inspector Beresford succeeded in forcing an entry. In the meantime, the outer door was opened by Everett, who was immediately taken into custody. Witness then proceeded up stairs, and found one hazard table, one roulette table and wheel complete, three rakes, two bank boxes, two balls, counters, &c. Cauty was in the room, and, on being searched, two dice-boxes were found in his pocket. In one of the bags containing the counters were a pair of spectacles, which Cauty claimed as his. Williams and Leech were also in the room when he entered, and Reeves was met on the stairs descending from it. Cauty, when taken into custody, said he was only taking a glass of brandy-and-water with a friend. The prisoners and the gaming implements were all taken to the station-house. Mr. Wilkins.—Can you tell me who Francis Evans and George Keith, the informants in this case, are? Mr. Baker.—Both highly respectable tradesmen, and the latter, one of the churchwardens of the parish. Mr. Wilkins.—Did they lay their complaints before you, or did you go to them to instigate them to lay these informations? Mr. Baker.—They came to me, and numerous complaints have been made to me, not only by them, but by many other housekeepers in the parish. Inspector Beresford of the C division, accompanied superintendent Baker to "The Cottage." One of the men carried a ladder, which was to be used if necessary. Just as he and his men arrived at the house the door was slammed in their faces. He then took the ladder from the constable, and placed it at the first floor front window, which he endeavoured to open. At that moment some person within shut the shutters; that person he believed to be Cauty, but he would not swear it. Witness then broke a pane of glass with his truncheon, hoping to be able to undo the fastening. He could not raise the sash, and in his attempt to dash the window and shutter in with his foot, four of the rails of the ladder gave way, and he remained holding by his hands and had injured one of his fingers. At that moment he heard the cry that the house had been entered from below, got safely on terra firma, and then went into the house, and saw the prisoners in custody. This being the case for the prosecution, Mr. Wilkins said he would in a very few words submit his defence. In the first place, it had not been proved that the house was a gaming-house, and it was not sufficient that the information to that effect should be decided upon by a magistrate, who, in cases like this, was both judge and jury. There was nothing, too, in the whole of the evidence, to prove that any gaming had been carried on, except that some gaming implements had been found in a corner, which might have been there for months without the knowledge of the persons at the bar—or they might have been there for the temporary convenience of themselves and their friends. There was no evidence of persons coming in or out of the house, from which an inference might be drawn that it was a common gaming-house. Mr. Hardwick: In this case Cauty is charged as conductor and manager of the house, and Everett as porter. It rests with the police to prove such was the case. Every legal form has been gone through, and the Commissioners of Police have issued their orders to the superintendents. The breaking in rested entirely on the discretion of the officers; and the ladder was not used until admittance had been refused. The gaming implements and three of the parties had been found in the room where those parties were. Throughout the whole everything had tended to prove that it was a gaming-house, and the fact of the two dice boxes being found in Cauty's pocket proved that he was cognisant of the character of the house he was in. The case being so fully proved, he should sentence Cauty to pay a fine of £60, or suffer three months' imprisonment; Everett a fine of £30, or three months' imprisonment; and the others, who were only in the house for the purpose of play, £3 each, or 21 days' imprisonment. Mr. Wilkins immediately gave notice of appeal on behalf of Cauty and Everett, who he said were provided with bail.

The second case was against John Jones, John Wilmot, and John Maywood Harris, for being in a gambling-house, No. 27, Regent-street.—The solicitor for the defendants contended that there was no case against his clients. The house was a restaurateur's, and any person could go in for refreshments. The house had never been complained of.—Mr. Hardwick considered that they were in the house for an unlawful purpose, and fined them £3 each.

Third Case.—Henry Richardson, Henry Seymour (two very showily dressed persons), Charles M'Roy (a cabman) and John James, were charged by Superintendent Maclean, of the P division, with being in a gaming-house, 152, Piccadilly.—The inspector produced two ballot-boxes (of which he did not seem to know either their name or use) and a cover of a chess table. There being no proof of gaming, the charge was dismissed.

Fourth Case.—Thomas Wilson, James Cripps, Henry Scott, John Godfrey, and George Ledbetter, the well-known officer, were charged with being in the gaming-house, No. 12, Bury-street, St. James's, at one o'clock. Considerable merriment was created by seeing Ledbetter in such a situation, and the bench joined in the laugh. It was, however, proved that he and Wilson were only smoking a cigar each in the shop, which is a tobacconist's (as a blind), and they were discharged.—Superintendent Hughes produced a roulette-table, a hazard-table, 11 dice, and other implements, which had been seized in one of the rooms of the house devoted to play, and which it had required the united efforts of himself and men to get at, as there were four iron-bound doors in their way, which required much strength and patience to force open. Cripps, Scott, and Godfrey were found in the rooms when they effected an entrance.—Mr. Wilkins would not struggle with the case, but leave it in the magistrate's hands.—Mr. Hardwick said he should inflict the same penalty as on the others who were found in the gaming-house, viz., £3 each or 21 days' imprisonment.

The remainder of the charges were of a similar description. Two cases were dismissed, and the delinquents in the others fined 20s. each.

[The following appeared only in our late edition of last week.]

### SURRENDER OF DALMAS, THE MURDERER.

**MARYLEBONE POLICE COURT.**—On Saturday morning, about an hour before the opening of the court, a considerable crowd of persons had assembled in the passages leading thereto, in consequence of its being known that Dalmás, the murderer of the woman M'Farlane, had surrendered himself in the course of the night at the D station of police, Marylebone, and that he would, at the commencement of the business, be placed at the bar before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Long. The anxiously expectant crowd were, however, doomed to disappointment, inasmuch as the prisoner was, by authority of the police commissioners, who were consulted shortly after the surrender of the murderer, conveyed, at ten o'clock in the morning, to Wandsworth police-court, that being the district in which the appalling deed was perpetrated. Every precaution was used with the view of ensuring the safe transit of the prisoner to his destination; and in conformity with orders emanating from superintendent Hughes, of the D division, he was conveyed from Marylebone station-house in a cab, handcuffed to Sergeant Cumming; another officer was also in the vehicle, which was driven off at a sharp pace, followed some distance by upwards of 300 persons who had congregated in front of the station. The prisoner looked exceedingly pale and dejected, and was evidently most anxious to avoid the gaze of those by whom he was surrounded.

**EXAMINATION AND REMAND OF THE PRISONER, AT WANDSWORTH.**

It is unnecessary to give the evidence taken before Mr. Clive, the magistrate, as it was almost verbatim the same as that given before the coroner's jury. Mr. Carter, the coroner, was present.

Charlotte Georgiana Dalmás was called. The instant she entered the court and beheld her father in the person of the prisoner at the bar, she fell back fainting into the chair. Some water was given her, and she partially recovered; but the instant she again beheld her father she went into hysterics, and screamed in the most heart-rending manner. It was, consequently, found necessary to remove her from the court, and proceed with the evidence of another witness. She was not recalled.

The prisoner, on seeing the sufferings of his daughter, wiped the tears from his eyes, but immediately afterwards became perfectly composed.

At the termination of the evidence of each witness the prisoner was asked by Mr. Clive if he wished to say anything, but each time replied, "Nothing," until Mr. Connor had given his testimony.

When the prisoner asked him if it was possible that a woman could have walked so far as had been represented after having her throat cut?

Mr. Connor replied that it was.

The police constable and Mr. Gosling, the landlord of the Swan, having been examined,

Inspector Busan applied for the clerk.

After some consultation with the clerks, Mr. Clive (addressing the prisoner) said—I am disposed to remand you until next Friday; do you wish to say anything?

Prisoner: No; not at present.

The witnesses were then taken into another room to give their depositions, and the prisoner was subsequently removed to Horsemerger-lane.

The little town of Wandsworth has not been in such a state of excitement for many years; the vicinity of the police-court was crowded with persons anxious to obtain a sight of the prisoner.





# SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Probably, the most impressive commemoration in the Metropolis, in the month of May—and, therefore, popularly termed one of “the May Meetings”—is the preaching, in St. Paul’s Cathedral, of the Anniversary Sermon in aid of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Upon this very important occasion, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor proceeds in state to the Cathedral, attended by a number of the civic corporation, and is there met by the President (the Archbishop of Canterbury), and the corporation of the above society, in full canonicals. This year the anniversary was held on Thursday, the 2nd instant, when, as the Archbishop of Canterbury subsequently stated, the Lord Mayor attended at church with a larger number of the corporation than his grace had ever the satisfaction of seeing on any former occasion of a similar character. In the engraving at the foot of the annexed page, our artist has represented the meeting of the ecclesiastical and civic procession at the choir of the splendid cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor, according to custom, entertained at the Mansion House the prelates of the church, who were called together by the occasion with a brilliant assemblage of lay guests. The company, comprising a numerous collection of ladies, sat down to a splendid entertainment, at six o’clock. The show of gold and silver plate, of every description, was superb, and the Egyptian Hall, which was opened on the occasion for the first time for festive purposes, during the present Mayoralty, presented a most magnificent appearance, having been thoroughly repainted, and the gilding of the capitals and entablature of the massive Corinthian columns renewed. In the vicinity of the chair we noticed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of London, the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Carlisle, Llandaff, Ripon, Salisbury, Hereford, Worcester, and Lichfield, and the Bishop of Newfoundland; Archdeacons Hale, Robinson, Hamilton, and Manning; the Rev. Drs. Spry, Russell, Croly, Birch, Burnett; Sir George Hayter, R.A.; the Rev. Drs. Mile and Harrison, chaplains to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Aldermen Sir C. Hunter, Bart., Brown, Lucas, Sir John Key, Bart., Farebrother, Wilson, Thomas Johnson, Sir John Pirie, Bart.; the Hon. C. E. Law, M.P., Recorder; Aldermen Wood, Gibbs, John Johnson, Sir George Carroll, Hooper, Farncomb, Challis, and Hughes; Sheriff Moon, the Chamberlain, the Common Sergeant, Town Clerk, and several of the principal City officers; John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; R. H. Pigeon, Esq.; Messrs. Baldwin, Capel, Delrayn, Manning, Alsager, &c.

The dinner having terminated, and grace having been said, the Lord Mayor rose, and the ancient ceremony of drinking “the loving cup” followed. It is a massive gold vessel, capable of holding two quarts, and on the present occasion it was filled with spiced wine. His lordship first presented the cup to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, having removed the lid, formally declined, and returned the vessel to the presenter, the Lord Mayor, who then drank to all his guests,



PRESENTATION OF “THE LOVING CUP,” AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

bidding them a hearty welcome. Of this interesting scene of civic etiquette we present our readers with a correct representation. As soon as the last words were pronounced, the room was on a sudden brilliantly illuminated with gas, the effect of which, with the hall in its renovated splendour, elicited expressions of approbation from all present.

The Lord Mayor having proposed “The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the Prelates and Divines present, and prosperity to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,” the Archbishop of Canterbury returned thanks in an eloquent address, in which he strongly advocated the claims of the Society to support. This support, his grace observed, had of late been insufficient; but he was happy to observe a growing disposition to encour-

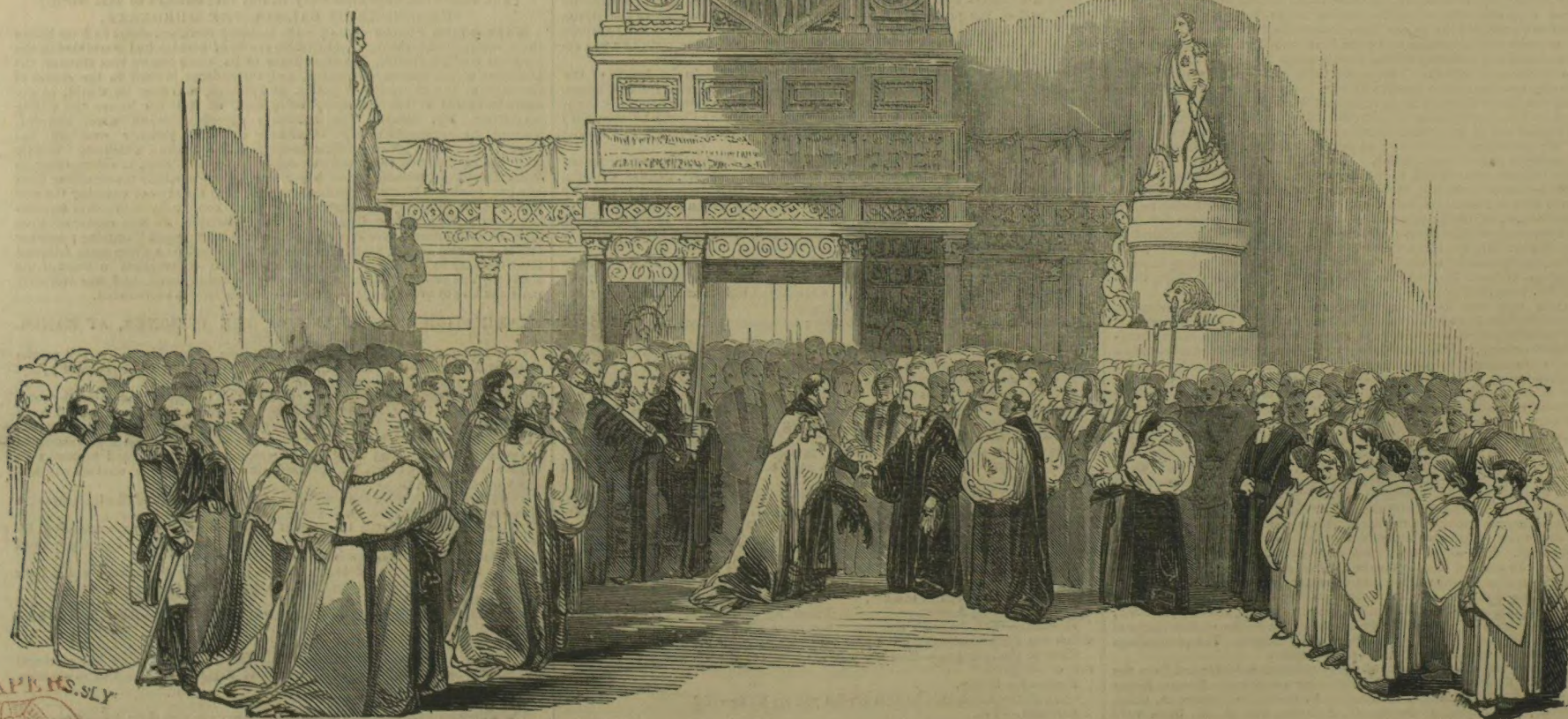
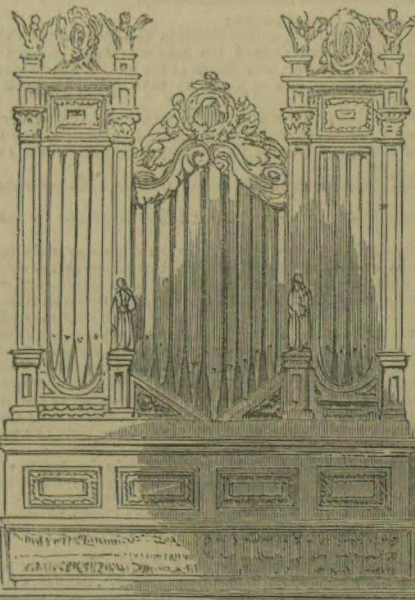
age the Society; and he trusted that ensuing years would demonstrate that these indications were not fallacious, and thus an undertaking of so much importance to the good of our fellow-countrymen residing in the colonies, and of the benighted races who bordered upon those colonies, and also of such consequence to the interests of the empire at large, would be carried to a triumphant issue. We would thus further what he considered to be the design of Providence in giving us an extent of dominion, and a preponderating political and moral influence in the world, which have never been enjoyed by any other race or country. (Hear, hear.) Before sitting down he would, with the permission of those present, propose, “The health of the Lord Mayor,” adding that it was with great satisfaction that that opportunity was afforded him of expressing his respect for the ancient City of London, and of testifying that respect in proposing the health of its chief magistrate, acknowledging, as he did with pleasure, the ability and integrity with which he performed the duties of his office, and also bearing a ready and merited testimony as to his personal worth.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and then gave “The health of the Lord Primate of Ireland;” and the Archbishop of Armagh, in returning thanks, claimed the support of his

lordship and of all present, for the Irish Church, as an important part of the Church catholic of the realm.—“The health of the Bishop of London and the other Bishops and Divines present” was then proposed, and duly acknowledged by the Right Rev. Prelate, who said that there was no class of men on whom the society, whose anniversary they were that day celebrating, had a stronger claim for countenance and support than on those merchants and men of business, who were more or less connected, in their commercial character, with the distant and benighted regions, for the moral enlightenment of which it had been originally instituted.

His lordship then proposed “The Health of the Lord Bishop of Hereford,” by whom the anniversary sermon had that day been delivered. The right rev. prelate returned thanks. Several other toasts were drunk, after which the company broke up, highly gratified with the evening’s entertainment.

“The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts” has now been in active operation for nearly a century and a half, having been incorporated in 1701, for the receiving, managing, and disposing of funds contributed for the religious instruction of her Majesty’s subjects beyond the seas; for the maintenance of clergymen in the plantations, colonies, and factories of Great Britain; and for the propagation of the gospel in those parts. The corporation consists of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, the members appointed by charter, and of 300 other members. When the extent and vital importance of the objects of this society are duly considered, we should conceive that the mere announcement of the state of its funds will have the effect of insuring the support of all who “enjoy the luxury of doing good.”



ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CIVIC AUTHORITIES AND THE METROPOLITAN CLERGY, IN ST. PAUL’S CATHEDRAL.

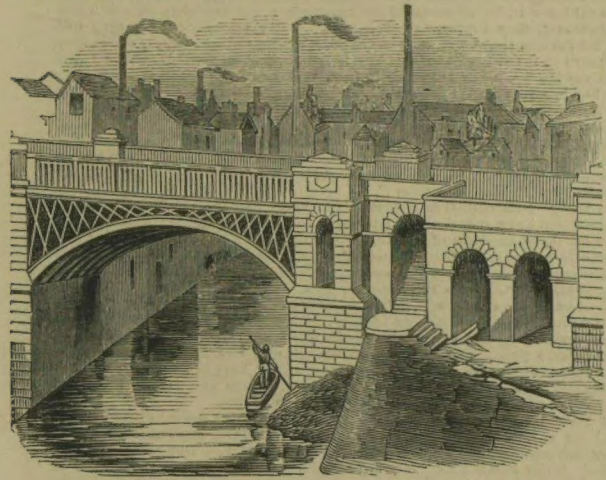


# OPENING OF THE RAILWAY CONNECTING THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL WITH THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS LINES.

On Saturday morning last was opened the important connecting link of the long chain of railway communication between Liverpool and the northern parts of England and Scotland. Our readers will remember that we briefly described, in our journal, last January, the opening of a part of the Leeds railway, which brought that line down to the Hunt's Bank terminus, much nearer to the Exchange, and the more important parts of Manchester, than did the Station in Oldham-road. The junction we are now about to describe is a continuation of that line to the terminus of the Bolton, Preston, and Lancaster Railway, at Salford, and thence to near that of the Manchester and Liverpool road, thus forming an unbroken line of railway conveyance from Liverpool, through Manchester, to Leeds, York, the whole of the eastern coast, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and, very shortly, to Edinburgh herself.

The line from Hunt's Bank crosses the road at Strangeways, by an iron bridge of about 82 feet span; and then the river Irwell by another bridge (which our sketch illustrates), of from 115 to 120 feet span; and thence, by a series of arches, to the New Bailey station, at Salford; where it joins the Preston and Lancaster Line. The new road then is carried on over an iron viaduct, supported by massive cast-iron pillars of Egyptian architecture, running parallel with the Preston line for about 200 yards, and then, keeping to the left, over brick and stone arches, some of them of exquisite workmanship, to its junction, just beyond the Bolton canal, with the Manchester and Liverpool railroad. The whole distance from Hunt's Bank to this place is a mile and a few yards. In passing over this new line, the passenger is astonished to find himself flying, as it were, over the tops of the houses of half Salford, and such is nearly the fact; for the line goes directly across the town, over Greengate, Chapel-street, and New Bailey-street, and the numerous smaller streets lying between these great thoroughfares: and that, too, at an elevation equal to most, and higher than many of the houses situated in this densely peopled neighbourhood.

There was little ceremony in the opening, except that the engines were dressed with flags during the early part of the day. The completion of this junction is very important, not only for its concentration of the place of starting from, and of arriving at, for nearly all the railways to and from Manchester; but thus it opens a continuous line of railway for the conveyance of not only passengers, but for the raw and manufactured material, to and from the most important points of our island. Extensive arrangements have been made by the Directors for the convenience of so large an addition of passengers to the station as this junction and general terminus naturally produces.



IRON BRIDGE, MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.

## ROYAL VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Friday, the 3rd inst., the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the exhibition of the Royal Academy, in Trafalgar-square, with a visit. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived at the Academy from Buckingham Palace shortly before 1 o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, and the Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Miss Hamilton and the Hon. Miss Stanley, Maids of Honour in Waiting, and the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord in Waiting, followed in a second royal carriage; and the Equerries in Waiting, Colonels Buckley and Wyld, occupied another royal carriage.

Sir Martin Archer Shea, President of the Royal Academy, received the illustrious visitors on their arrival, and conducted her Majesty and his Royal Highness through the different schools. The Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, were also in attendance.

At 2 o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the royal suite, left the Academy and returned to Buckingham Palace.

Our engraving represents the royal party in the Hall of the Gallery; this portion of the edifice is, altogether, a pleasing composition, and the redeeming grace of this un-national structure.

## THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

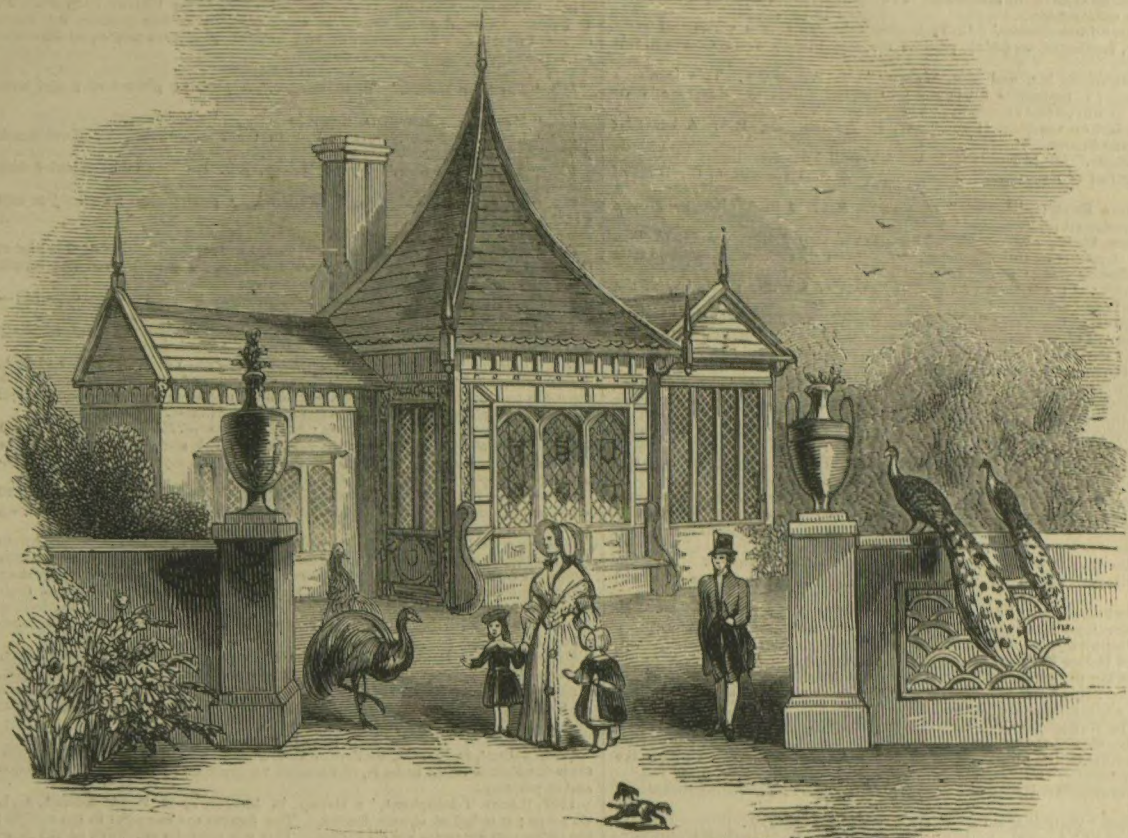
This exhibition of the pictures painted by members of the Royal Academy, and by those contributors who send their works to the Gallery under their auspices, is, on the whole, a good one. There are no pictures of the very highest order of excellence, or at least very few, and these must be considered only in reference to the class to which they belong, and not in relation to art taken generally. Thus, there are some few, very few, cabinet pictures, some miniatures, and a conversational picture or two, which are entitled to the highest praise, as works *sui generis*, but which rather decorate and enliven, than dignify or exalt art, and certainly cannot be said to belong to what is called, and called justly, high art.

In the department of sculpture and marbles, there are some of the best busts ever produced by English sculptors; some that may challenge, with confidence, a comparison with the very best busts of foreign artists; and there are several figures and groups which are exquisitely beautiful. Amongst the busts there is a cast of O'Connell, and a marble bust of Lady Talbot, which are eminently deserving of notice. These, we understand, are by a new hand in this department of art—Mr. Jones, of Cannon-row—who is said to be a self-taught artist, and certainly his creations are most racy, and bear the stamp of undoubted genius.

There is not a sufficiency of these last-mentioned works to place English art so high as it ought to reach, or to cause any particular exultation at what the Gallery presents. Nevertheless, this exhibition—the seventy-sixth since the establishment of the Royal Academy—may be said to be, if taken as a whole, a good one. The aggregate merit of the pictures will form a good sum-total of genius, talent, industry, and knowledge; and the English school will not suffer from this display of pictures, if compared with the exhibitions of modern pictures on the Continent, in the judgment of men of taste and of unprejudiced critics.

It is to be regretted that there are so many portraits, and so few historical or biographical pictures; but for this regret the public must take the blame upon themselves; artists must live, like other people; and if the means of living are to be more readily acquired by administering to the vanity of those by whom they are employed, than by painting pictures from which instruction and genuine taste might be derived, nobody can quarrel with those who take advantage of the folly to support and uphold themselves.

Having made these few preliminary observations, we will at once proceed to specify those pictures which, in our judgment, deserve a more palpable notice; there may, very probably, be some which we ought to mention honourably, which we may have overlooked or passed unheeded, but when it is remembered that many pictures are hung in such bad situations, and in such deficient lights, that it is impossible to estimate their merits or defects, and that during the week since the exhibition has been opened to the public, the gallery has been so completely crowded with company that a view could only be obtained by jostling and pushing through hundreds of gazers, our readers must excuse any omissions on our part, and the artists whom we have not named must accept our apology for what is only seeming neglect of their pictures.



THE CHINESE SUMMER-HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS.

## [THE CHINESE SUMMER-HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS.]

The exhibition at the Royal Academy of three of the finished studies for the frescoes ordered by her Majesty for the embellishment of the Chinese Summer-house in Buckingham Palace Gardens, having called public attention to that building, we have prepared a view of it, which will, we hope, enable our readers more readily to understand the circumstances under which these—our first English frescoes—will be seen.

The Summer-house is a small octagonal structure, which crowns the summit of an artificial hill, built without any design to be richly decorated; and, therefore, not calculated for the proper display of the treasure it contains. The light is obtained from a latticed door and four small latticed windows, and does not fall happily on the pictures. The style of architecture is in accordance with the architect's whim; at least it belongs to no order; this may be no very serious objection, considering that it was intended to be little more than a garden seat; but it is an evil, now that it is likely to become an object of universal interest and attraction. The one room of which it consists (we take no account of two small apartments behind, and the aviary, which forms an underground floor, falling with the hill) is, as we have said, octagonal—but an irregular octagon; two of the eight sides being much larger than the other six. From these eight sides run up

to a point in the roof, sixteen compartments; each of these compartments being occupied with a design in arabesque by Mr. Aglio, which that gentleman has executed in encaustic.

The encaustic colours are very brilliant; the frescoes are, on the contrary, somewhat dull; so that the glaring hues of Mr. Aglio go far to kill the tones of Mr. Leslie and Mr. MacIse, while Mr. Aglio himself sustains much injury by their neighbourhood; for in his designs he has introduced several figures, semi-human; and has been placed at a manifest disadvantage in being seen in juxtaposition with the first artists of the age. This is an evil which time will not remedy; but as the interior of the building is not quite finished, much may yet be done to give the frescoes "fair play."

The poem illustrated is "The Masque of Comus;" and the frescoes are (or rather are to be) in number eight; the artists charged with their execution being Messrs. Eastlake, Leslie, Stanfield, MacIse, Etty, Uwins, E. Landseer, and Sir William Ross. Mr. Eastlake and Mr. Landseer have not commenced theirs; the other six have completed their works; and of these we are enabled to speak in terms of the highest commendation, although we have great fears of the durability of the colours—some of which, we are told, have already sunk in an injurious degree.

The neighbourhood of the Summer-house is enlivened by the presence of a number of foreign birds, which are especial favourites of the Royal children.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We abstain from any animadversions on what we consider bad pictures. The task of finding fault is not a pleasing one, and knowing the fallibility of our judgment, we refrain from inflicting an injury which might possibly be unmerited, but which, we are fully aware, might be very fatal to the interests of very deserving persons.

## EAST ROOM.

- No. 10. A very pleasing picture by G. A. Solomon.  
11. "Ostend." J. M. W. Turner, R.A. A charming view of the Belgio port, which will at once be recognised by all who have ever seen the original.  
13. "The Otter Speared." E. Landseer, R.A. This picture is one of the



highest in its peculiar class of art. It has more power, and less of the faults of the artist, than many of his late pictures.

14. "The Madness of Hercules." G. Patten, R.A. Mr. Patten deserves encomium for having painted this picture. It has a coarseness and a somewhat of vulgarity in the expression, but it is an advance of the artist.

25. "The Balcony." J. J. Chalon, R.A. Very pleasing.

30. "Portrait of Mrs. R. Hodgson." J. P. Knight, R.A., elect. A good specimen of the artist's talents.

31. "Scene from Comus." C. R. Leslie, R.A. This is a picture of great merit. Mr. Leslie has, we think, painted the best picture from Comus in this collection.

37. "Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Webster." T. Webster, A. This is a very clever picture; it represents the happy pair on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. It will attract attention, and benefit the artist.

44. "A Lift on the Way Home." W. F. Witherington, R.A. A beautiful landscape and figures.

48. "Heloise." C. L. Eastlake, R.A. A beautiful picture.

49. "Portrait of Espartero." J. Partridge. A good likeness of the Duke of Victory.

58. "Prince Rupert at Newark." A. Cooper, R.A. A battle piece, the groups well arranged, well coloured, and full of spirit.

62. "Rain, Steam, and Speed."—The Great Western Railway. J. M. W. Turner, R.A. A picture of singular power, and showing what the artist could do if he would confine his erratic genius within bounds.

66. "Portrait of the Bishop of Landaff." One of the best specimens of the President of the Academy.

67. "Portrait of the Queen." F. Newenham. This is one of the best portraits hitherto painted of her Majesty. It is a remarkably good likeness, both as to features and character. The colouring is good, and the general treatment happy. The artist is a very clever man, and a rising one.

78. "A Siff Breeze." Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A. This is one of the most delightful pictures in the gallery; the spectator can almost fancy he beholds the ocean and the vessels that float upon it.

84. "Sir Walter Scott and his Youngest Daughter." Sir W. Allan, R.A. A very clever little picture.

94. "The Prodigal Son." W. Gale. The effect of this picture is fine, but it is hung too high for a proper estimate of its merits to be formed.

96. "Scene from Comus." D. Maclellan, R.A. Everything that this artist paints is deserving of notice; this picture is very meritorious; it is deformed by mannerism and a sort of affectation; it wants animation and some other things, nevertheless it is full of breadth, and of a high quality of art.

101. "The Way Over the Hill." T. Creswick, A. Very pleasing.

102. "Disappointment." E. Landseer, R.A. A charming picture of a girl and dog.

110. "Portrait of Mrs. Bowyer Smith." F. Grant, A. A fine portrait.

111. "Morning—Boulogne." W. Collins, R.A. A charming sea view.

115. "Portrait of a Lady." By H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. Very good.

122. "An Italian Port—Sunrise." Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A. A very beautiful and Claude-like picture.

123. "The Backbiter." W. Etty, R.A. This is apparently Eve and the Serpent: it is a splendid piece of colouring.

128. "The Whistonian Controversy," from the Vicar of Wakefield. W. Mulready, R.A. One of the most beautiful cabinet pictures ever painted; it has all the finish of Teniers, is full of character, and perfect in the details, as well as the general treatment.

129. "Morning," an Italian scene. Sir A. W. Callcott. The fitting companion to No. 122.

140. A good "Portrait of a Lady." By T. Watson Gordon, A.

141. "Seaford." Sussex. W. Collins, R.A. A bright and charming picture.

147. "The Catechist." A picture of a different class, but of great merit, by the same artist.

152. "Scene from Comus." W. Etty, R.A. A splendid display of female beauties, painted with the peculiar excellence of this fine artist.

156. "The Raising the Daughter of Jairus." E. U. Eddis. A very fine scriptural picture, and one by which the English school of art will be raised high.

165. "Girl with Parrot." D. Maclellan, R.A. Very fine.

170. "Chapel in the Church of St. Jean, at Caen." D. Roberts, R.A. This is a very excellent interior; it has all the force and truth of the artist.

176. "The Marchioness of Waterford." F. Grant, A. This is perhaps the best portrait in the collection.

178. "Lingglia and Alasco, Maritime Alps." W. Linton. A charming landscape.

187. "The Day after the Wreck." C. Stanfield, R.A. In this picture the artist has shown that the high reputation he has arrived at has been obtained deservedly: it is remarkable for vigour of feeling and truth of delineation.

197. "In the Cathedral at Modena, during the Elevation of the Host"—Morning effect. S. A. Hart, R.A. A very fine picture of an interior, with figures; the lights beautifully managed.

200 and 201. "Evening—Landscape and Cattle." J. Wilson, junior. Two beautiful bits, full of nature.

202. "Jairus' Daughter Raised." W. Poncia. Very clever.

222. "Confidence." R. Hannah. A picture of a boy ringing a door-bell. Very characteristic. There is a fellow to it, 210, "Diffidence," by the same artist, which is scarcely so good.

227. "The Semprissens." R. Redgrave, A. A very good picture, both as to conception and execution.

#### MIDDLE ROOM.

236. "Rydal Water, Westmoreland." A. Vickers. Remarkably beautiful; the water and sky both well toned.

237. "A scene on the Coast of Guernsey." W. E. Dighton.

238. "The Wedding Morning." R. Redgrave, A.

239. "The Martyrdom of John Brown, of Priesthill. 1685." T. Duncan, A. These four pictures form a cluster of gems. They are of different merits and different classes, but each of them is a gem.

240. "The Sacrifice of Noah." T. Mogford. A picture of considerable merit.

253. "A Sea View," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., to which what has been already said of another of his pictures may be applied.

259. "The Pedlar." T. Webster, A. Very clever.

265. "Tis but a Fancy's Sketch." W. Etty, R.A. A beautiful picture. The artist must be a happy man who possesses so correct a fancy.

273. "Coming Events cast their Shadows before them." E. Landseer, R.A. A noble picture of an elk, with a moonlight effect. This picture shows the vast talent of the artist, and his power of representing Nature in all her truth.

277. "Scene from Undine." D. Maclellan, R.A. A fine piece of drawing and colouring.

286. "The Thames, near Gravesend." A. Vickers. Remarkably beautiful; the water and sky both well toned.

287. "The Return of the Dove to the Ark." C. Landseer, A. This picture is something too tame; it has, however, the merit of correct detail, and is nothing derogatory to the high rank which the name of Landseer has obtained.

296. "Going to the Hay-field." A beautiful little picture, by D. Cox.

298. "A Mountain Torrent." T. Creswick, A. A fine landscape.

299. A very bright and charming landscape. By E. J. Niemann.

303. "The Holy Family." P. Delaroche. The colouring and the composition of this picture are both fine. Perhaps more power might have been displayed; it is, however, very fine.

304. "Upnor Castle." E. W. Cooke.

305. "The Painter's Holiday." F. Danby, A.

306. "The Ten Virgins." J. E. Lander. A cluster of highly meritorious pictures.

317. "Joe Willet Taking Leave of Dolly Varden." R. W. Buss. Clever.

319. "Claverhouse Ordering Morton to be Carried Off and Shot." From "Old Mortality." R. T. Lander. Of its peculiar class, a very fine picture. The breadth of shadow and light are bold and effective, the groups well-arranged, and the expression forcible.

328. "John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots." W. P. Frith. A very clever picture.

330, 334. By W. Mulready, R.A. Two beautiful bits.

332. "Shoeing." E. Landseer, R.A. The artist has seldom painted a picture, taken as a whole, so masterly as this. The horses and the blacksmith are rather too clean, and too much in full dress for the occasion, and there is somewhat too much of the drawing-room and too little of the forge in the representation; but the great merits of the picture overcome these defects or objections, and show the genius of the painter.

341. "Louis Philippe." A correct portrait of the French Monarch. By G. P. A. Healey.

343. "Repose." A very Cyprian landscape. By T. S. Cooper.

345. "Venice." T. M. W. Turner, R.A. Combines the beauties and vagaries of the artist.

351. "Sancho Panza in the Apartment of the Duchess." C. R. Leslie, R.A. This is an admirable picture, a worthy illustration of the genius of Cervantes.

353. "Landscape." By H. Jutsum. Very pleasing.

355. "The Lesson." This picture is by a very talented lady, Mrs. M'lan, and will confirm her reputation as an artist.

364. "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter." J. R. Herbert, A. A good picture.

371. "Eve at the Fountain." W. Etty, R.A. A charming picture.

384. "Rebekah." J. P. Phillips. Painted in a manner that will extort praise from the spectators.

388. "Trial of the Seven Bishops." J. R. Herbert, A. This is so conspicuous a picture that it attracts notice from all. It has considerable merits; the expression and character are good; the colouring somewhat glaring and spotty, and the composition detached and straggling. In spite of these defects, it exhibits great talent, and deserves encomium.

#### WEST ROOM.

425. "Lady Jane Grey Summoned to her Execution." E. D. Leahy. A fine picture—some of the effects are very masterly.

426. "The Ploughed Field." F. R. Lee, R.A. A refreshing landscape.

430. "Venice." By T. M. W. Turner, R.A. Another striking but eccentric picture.

434. "The Pyramids of Ghizeh—Sunset." D. Roberts, R.A. A noble landscape. The atmospheric effect, and the immense space described, produce a magnificence and vastness on which the eye ranges with delight.

440. "Villa of Lucullus at Misenum." W. L. Leitch. A fine classic picture.

449. "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil." E. M. Ward. Very clever, and pleasing.

472. "Return of a Wounded Soldier." F. Goodhall. A good picture.

481. "An Italian Minstrel." A. Geddes, A. Entitled to great praise.

486. "Summer's Afternoon." T. Creswick, A. One of the best landscapes in the exhibition.

504. "The Gipsy Family." W. Simson. Full of nature, and carefully painted.

522. "Rienzi in the Forum." A. Elmore. [Of this excellent picture we shall,

next week, present our readers with a fine engraving; so that we reserve our remarks for that occasion.]

523. "A Sea View," by Mr. C. Stanfield, R.A. A very masterly performance.

531. "Scene on Board a Steamer." F. Beard. Some portions of this picture are very clever.

532. "Scene from 'Old Mortality.'" J. G. Middleton. This picture will obtain many admirers, and will deserve them.

551. "The Moors Belaguered by the Spaniards in the City of Valencia." P. F. Poole. There is great genius in some portions of this picture, and parts of it are well drawn and coloured; but, as a whole, it does not equal what this artist promised by his former productions.

#### OCTAGON ROOM.

563. "The New Ballad." T. S. Cooper. A pleasing picture of a girl with cows.

564. "Musidora." By W. D. Kennedy. Very nicely coloured.

590. "Sketching from Nature; a Bull in the Foreground." T. Woodruff. A picture of much merit.

599. "A Pastoral Scene." By J. Wilson, jun. Entitled to be specified with honour.

603. "St. Valentine's Morning." W. Kidd. A good picture; the subject well treated.

#### DRAWINGS AND MINIATURES.

Our limits prevent our going into any length in the specification of this part of the exhibition; we will content ourselves, therefore, by pointing out what struck us as being most deserving attention and praise:—

Miss M. Gillies has four pictures, all eminently beautiful. Nos. 600—847—867—870.

Mr. Carriek has eight miniatures, painted in his very favourable and masterly style. They are Nos. 668—706—747—766—785—817—849—and 855.

Mr. Thorburn has eight: Nos. 669—694—713—723—743—804—836, and 868. All these miniatures are remarkable for that broad and vigorous manner which the artist has imparted into miniature painting, and which gives the power of oil painting. These pictures are entitled to the highest praise.

Sir W. Newton has eight pictures: Nos. 885—700—725—751—771—791—818—860. They all exhibit his exquisite delicacy of touch and delightful finish. One of them is a picture on an immense piece of ivory of the royal marriage; it is a triumph of this species of art.

Sir W. Ross has also eight pictures: Nos. 727—748—760—796—803—807—823—856. All painted in his usual admirable manner, full of high talent, and showing a perfect knowledge of his art.

There are, besides these, some very charming miniatures and drawings; but to give anything like a detailed notice of them would be most difficult. At present the rooms, as we have already said, are too crowded to admit of that close examination which pictures of this class necessarily require to form a proper estimate of their merits, and to give a hasty notice would neither be fair to the artists nor the public. What we have said must, therefore, suffice, although we regret our present inefficiency.

Of Architectural Drawings, there are some very good designs and elevations. Amongst the contributors to this part of the collection are Papworth, Stokes, Blair, Maine, Burrell, Granville, Lamb, P. Hardwick, R. A. Brown, Colson, H. Wyatt, H. Garling, jun., J. V. Crewe, C. Barry, R. A., W. Railton, F. Pouget, W. Garrett, &c., &c., and many others of great merit.

#### SCULPTURE.

1265. A Bust, in Marble, of Prince Albert, by J. Francis, is good. It represents the Prince much as he is, and neither vulgarizes nor idealizes his features and expression.

1267. "Love Triumphant," a Group, in Marble, by M. P. MacDowell, A., is very fine; it is full of classic feeling. The figures are beautiful in the outline; the limbs and draperies are all perfect. This is a splendid specimen of the English school.

1268 & 1269, by E. H. Baily, R.A., have all the merits which this sculptor invariably imparts to his works. He has also 1274—1282—and 1394, all meritorious productions, and calculated to keep up his reputation.

Mr. J. G. Lough has 1270, a Group in Marble, of "Hebe Banished," very fine; and 1277, a Figure, in Marble, of "Iago, from Shakespeare," finely imagined and executed: there is a true feeling for high art in the productions of this gentleman.

Mr. Behnes has a Group in Marble, "Lady Godiva," of extraordinary beauty, and several Busts in his inimitable style; one of them, a Bust of Sir Frederick Pollock, is perhaps the finest Bust ever produced in the studio of an English artist.

Mr. Gibson, R.A., has, 1266, a Group in Marble; very fine.

Mr. Park is also a contributor, and so are Mr. Siver, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Weekes, and many other sculptors with whose names the public are familiar. The collection is a good one; but it is to be regretted that the sculptures are placed in so dark and inconvenient a place, that it is a matter of great difficulty to see what they are, much more to decide upon their comparative claims to distinction.

#### THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

Last week, by an unusual press of intelligence, we were prevented paying our respects to the entire fare that the Magazines have provided for us in the present month. We resume, therefore, our gustatory task.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE presents the usual course of the editor's "Saint James's, or the Court of Queen Anne," a record of travel, the "Bay of Antioch," by Mr. F. Ainsworth; and "The Elliston Papers"—three of the standard dishes of this miscellany. This number contains more reviews than usual, and in one of them the critic, very complacently, insists upon a publisher issuing another edition of Leigh Hunt's Poems, in consequence of certain commendations made in the impression just published! The poetical contributions are better than of late: two of them, "An Ode to Isaac Walton," and "Remonstrance Entreaty to the Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy," are well-timed trifles; "The Drop of Water," by Charles Mackay, is a composition of very superior merit, for which we regret not to have room.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE opens with a paper "On Railways," in which the different schemes of Railway reform and legislation are investigated, and the conduct of the companies defended. "Little Travels, and Roadside Sketches" is the title of a very amusing paper in Titmarsh's raucous manner, detailing a journey from Richmond to Brussels. The hint to carry a case of the best Havannas to give to the snobs outside of a coach, who smoke the vilest cheroots, is a very naive precaution for the tourist to spare himself much annoyance. The view from Richmond Hill, that knocks you down with its splendour, and has its hair curled like a swaggering waiter; the author's steamboat experiences; and his ridicule of the wonders of Antwerp and Brussels; are in Titmarsh's best vein.

"Marshall Soul" is a very spirited sketch of the veteran warrior; and "Gastronomy—the Classics of the Table," is a very agreeable anecdotic paper on French cookery, and its professors. "An Episode of the Times of Philip V. of Spain," is a pretty nouvelle; and "The Luck of Barry Lyndon" is a set-off to the political paper on "The Factory Bill."

TAIT'S MAGAZINE is well stored with reviews of new books, among which the soundest is a paper on "Lairg's Translation of the Heimskringla; or, Chronicle of the Kings of Norway;" it is, however, laboriously protracted. The review of Godley's "Letters from America" is more attractive. "The Spirit of Aristophanes" is a very racy paper on the Greek comedian, whom Bulwer describes to possess "the invention of Shakespeare, the playfulness of Rabelais, and the malignity of Swift." The political dishes are the "Scottish Church," "Common Law and Special Jury," and "English Factories and Irish Franchise;" and the continued novel is Mrs. Gore's "Blanks and Prizes."

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE is somewhat below its usual vivacity. "The Census of Ireland," the opening paper, is a sound documentary digest, with a due admixture of political spirit. "The Origin of the Humming-bird," in a few smart stanzas, of course claims these exquisite little creatures as the fairies of the Emerald Isle. A paper on Ottoman Poetry is a curious compound of pathos, precept, and pater; the concluding poem, "The Fight of Ul-Walad," being, with regard to Mr. Lane's contributions to Ottoman literature, the editor remarks, "Had we three or four score volumes of such narratives in lieu of the sleepy balderdash called 'Useful Knowledge,' and 'Information for the People,' we should not hear so many intelligent persons deploring the insipid character of modern literature."

"Barrow's Life of Sir Francis Drake" is a most entertaining biography of the great admiral of England, "Sunrise from the Right" is a charming record of people and places, in the right "keep-moving" spirit. The political paper, somewhat too diffuse, is on "The Church Education Society and the National Board."

THE LIBRARY OF TRAVEL, edited by Walter R. Kelly, is a new enterprise, modestly announced as "A Popular Description of Foreign Countries." Part I., before us, comprises 100 8vo. pages, with forty-one illustrations—the countries, Syria and the Holy Land. The work appears to be laboriously, yet popularly compiled; and the authorities are recent: Lamartine, Lord Lindsay, Ferrier, Lane, Urquhart, Skinner, Kinnear, Ainsworth, &c., are judiciously quoted; and, from this specimen, the "Library" promises to be as useful as it is entertaining. We would, however, suggest some improvement in the wood-cuts, the subjects of which are well chosen, but clumsily engraved. The letter-press, too, merits better embellishment.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, No. II., contains several papers of interest in connexion with the Government views of the Bank question, announced in another portion of our paper; one bank of issue, free trade in banking, and Mr. Gladstone's financial scheme, are the topics, in addition to various information on banking affairs, and the money market.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE opens with a paper of some importance, defending the Anglo-Indian press from the charge of "Russanism," and this from the writer's knowledge of every journal published in India, from Ceylon to Delhi: he hints, by the way, that, as regards their allusions to personal foibles and eccentricities, or to private history, the Anglo-Indian newspapers are exemplary to the journalism of the mother-country; and this for the very good reason, that as in India there is no relish for slander in the reader, it is never indulged in by the editor.

This article is altogether of moment, with reference to the conduct of the ex-Governor-General of India, Lord Ellenborough. The agriculture of Jamaica and Hindustan, a survey of New Zealand (with an original map), the trade of Java, and a visit to Van Diemen's Land, are among the remaining topics discussed in this very interesting representative of the magnitude of our colonial empire.

MAXWELL'S HISTORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION IN 1793, Part V., concludes the details of the hard-contested fight at Arklow, and then proceeds to Foulkes's Mill, and the capture of Vinegar-hill; the occupation of Wexford by the rebels, with anecdotes of their atrocities there. One of Cruikshank's illustrations—the Massacre at Scullabogue—is most terrifically detailed.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is embellished with a portrait of Francis Duke of Bedford, with a memoir by Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson; several valuable practical papers on manures and drainage, and reports of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and of influential farmers' club meetings, are among the most prominent articles in this vigilant journal of the agricultural interest.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY, with "The Fortunes of the Scattergood Family" for its sheet-anchor, is a number of very moderate pretensions. In the Scattergood papers are some admirably descriptive bits, as the following of Tower-hill:—

"There are few places in England which preserve so perfectly the aspect of an old continental town as Tower Hill and its surrounding buildings, when viewed through the medium of moonlight, sufficiently tempered to wrap its more prominent objects in semi-obscurity, whilst, at the same time, it permits the general outline of the fortifications to be visible. The irregular buildings of the fortress itself, with lights gleaming from small windows high in air, and dim oil lamps flickering at wide intervals on different portions of the outworks—the open expanse of the hill, with its borders of trees before the houses, forming a rude species of boulevard, assist in completing the picture. Every now and then the roll of a drum from the interior echoed along the ramparts, followed by the challenge of a sentinel; and occasionally indistinct sounds of music and revelry broke from some of the taverns, where a few mariners had assembled from their vessels in the pool, to make merry, and get rid of their hard-earned payments as speedily as might be. But beyond this, there was little noise; for Tower Hill is not a great thoroughfare, and towards evening is comparatively deserted, except by those whose interests lie within its precincts."

The runaway, Freddy Scattergood, in the forest, is another incident picturesquely narrated: here is a glimpse of a fine spring day:—

"It was a fine bright afternoon: warm, too, for the time of year. People had left their great-coats at home for the first time, and walked about with cheerful faces. Gay ribbons and light fabrics in the windows of the drapers peeped out from amongst the more sober articles, like snowdrops from the dull, wintry ground. Weathercocks gleamed in the sunlight against the blue sky; long trucks of crisp fragrant heath and tinted daisies, redolent of country odours, appeared to supplant the sickly hyacinths on the window-sills. Travellers forsook the interiors of omnibuses, and climbed the roof, to the great joy of the drivers, legended to pocket all feet therefrom derived. Frugal housekeepers began to think of letting their fires out in the middle of the day, and dreamt of coloured willow shavings and elaborate dissections of many-nicked silver-paper. Everything appeared looking forward to the spring; and p-rhaps everything turned out very delusive, even the next morning, as pleasant anticipations usually do."

An Irish and an Italian tale; two imitations of Ingoldsby; and the Physiology of London Life; are the other principal papers the latter, extending to some twenty pages, is heavier than usual, the chapter on "Literary Life" being as dreary as its duldest production. Luckily, it is succeeded by "The Divan," in which are some laughable attempts at drollery, if they be not, in every case, successful. Swift somewhere says—"I like this book—the author thinks as I do," or in words to that effect, and the reader may, in like manner, suspect our approbation of "The Divan," in which thus is accorded to our journal a slight merit:—

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with its usual active vigilance, was the first to herald the approaching *furor*, by giving the music of the dance, and illustrations of its execution, in which a lady with long plaited tails and a gentleman in melodramatic costume, were throwing their limbs about in unwonted action. Then advertisements of tuition in its mysteries crept into the newspapers. Nobody as yet knew it, but all assumed the knowledge; and what they were at a loss to comprehend, they invented of their own. Some announced that they had started for Paris to see how it was performed in society; others simply stated they gave lessons in it twice a day; and one lady informed an anxious public 'that she had had the honour of acquiring it from a Bohemian nobleman.' How we should like to have seen the interview! and what a subject it would have made for the pen of Mr. Leech, who, in the portrayal of 'foreign gentlemen,' aeedy and otherwise, stands unrivalled. Bohemia must indeed be the land of dance, from the days of La Esmeralda to the present time, when its very nobles give lessons therein. Imagine our returning the compliment, and dispatching one of our peers—Lord Brougham, for instance—to teach the college-bonaparte or the double-shuffle at foreign academies!"

"The Dodo," a Recreation in Natural History, is a very smart trifle.

BLACKWOOD has a sound, if not altogether an attractive number, opening with a paper on the "Increase of Crime," which contains many startling facts; setting out with a most extraordinary and alarming cause of anxiety—the constant and uninterrupted increase of crime! though in the same page attributing this to a political cause. This is succeeded by a slight paper entitled "Rhine and Rhinelanders," and an odd affair—"The Monster Misery of Literature," which the writer considers the Circulating Library. "Indian Affairs—Gwalior," is one of those masterly distils of passing events which are rarely to be met with, but in Blackwood's pages, and make his thick volumes treasurable. "The Free-thinker" is a stirring tale of French life, and with "Love in a Wilderness," another *nouvellette*, conclude the main prose papers. Some stanzas on Snow, by Delta, remind us of the graceful spirit of his earlier poems.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE labours to support its second title of "Humorist" by a paper entitled "The Ill-Humorist; or, Our Recantation." It is, however, eclipsed by Mrs. Trollope, in a lively satire, "The Robertes on their Travels." "The Partie Fine" is of the same sly school. The Reminiscence of a Medical Student is a very interesting sketch, "Marianne Esterling," Peter Priggins has a capital story; Mrs. Gore, a Love Story; Horace Smith, a ballad, "Lachrymose Writers;" and Mr. Poole, a neatly humorous version of "The Beauty of Brighton;" A Song, "Mrs. Hope, the Fortune Teller," by Mr. James Kenney, is entitled to the company in which we find it. As the several great names in these pages keep their word of promise, we need scarcely add that the present number is a good one—may a capital "New Monthly."

THE METROPOLITAN starts with Mrs. Postans on a trip to Thebes, and then merges into a tale of the Pump-room, the Palais Royal, and the Carnival of Cologne; followed by two attempts at humour—"Confessions of an Illegitimate Writer," and "A Pretty Predicament;" some of which are of the "used up" school. Perhaps, the most entertaining paper in the number is the analysis of the life of Brummell, just published. Altogether, we are



A.R.A.





FORNASARI'S BENEFIT—SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "ZAMPA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The return of Cerito to this house on Saturday last, was a cause of delight to all frequenters of the Opera: she is, as ever, "redolent of spring," and graceful as

Curling mists that rise  
To kiss the stars in twilight skies!

Cerito is certainly improved in elegance, as well as dexterity—some of her performances during her "aerial flights" are truly astonishing, and exhibit the "poetry of motion" in new and most captivating rhythms—if we may apply the word to the music of her gesticulations. Mario, in "La Sonnambula," sang most exquisitely. On Tuesday, Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" was produced, and gave Corelli an opportunity of vindicating his claims to public notice and applause. He sang most excellently well—not, perhaps, obliterating from our memory poor Catone, but still in a style which deserves to be highly commended.

On Thursday Herold's opera of "Zampa" was re-produced for the benefit of Sigr. Fornasari, who on the occasion personated the hero. This opera has been universally called the *chef d'œuvre* of the composer, but we cannot find out the truth of the opinion. He has written many other things far superior in our judgment. When composers are either above or below their styles they never produce anything startlingly good; and Herold's genius was not vast or wonderful, although delightfully pleasing: in fact, he was in music what our Shenstone was in poetry. He had not the Weberian strength to grasp with the subject of "Zampa": still there are some beautiful things in it, and they never appeared to more advantage than on the occasion we record. Fornasari was magnificent as *Zampa*, and gave a reading of the *Pirate*, which would have delighted even Byron himself, from whom the subject has been stolen. The opera of "Zampa" may be fairly said to be resuscitated. Fornasari is a great actor as well as singer. The house was not as full as we should have wished to see it: but this is owing, perhaps, to the public's being acquainted now-a-days that an announced benefit is for the manager's profit, and not for the *affiché bénéficiaire*.



FORNASARI.



AUBER.

## AUBER.—"THE CROWN DIAMONDS."

Denis Esprit Ferdinand Auber was born in Paris in 1795, and was brought up in commercial, not musical, pursuits. His propensity, however, was for the latter: and with a modesty almost always accompanying genius, he published his first productions under the name of Lamarre. After two years' residence in London he returned to Paris, and produced an *opéra comique*, entitled "La Bergère Châtelaine." Subsequently he brought forth two others, "Le Séjour Militaire" and "Testament et Billet-doux." After a variety of vicissitudes, which but ill-accommodated with the views of a mild like Auber's, he placed himself under the tutelage of Cherubini, and soon produced at the Opéra Comique "Emma," which met with immense success. This was followed by several other operas at the same house, which ultimately opened the doors of the Royal Academy to him, where he produced his "Muette," the fame of which has not only influenced the musical taste but the politics of Europe. To enumerate his subsequent successes would exceed our limits considerably: suffice it to say, that no composer has written more or more varied beauty than Auber. His vocal writing is exquisitely wrought and his orchestral the very perfection of instrumentalism. His modesty prevents him from producing what his genius would suggest, and carry him through if he would but essay, or we should have symphonies and quartets rivaling those of Haydn, Mozart, or Beethoven. The operas of "Masaniello," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustave," and a host of others, have conferred



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE CROWN DIAMONDS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

immortality upon the genius that invented them.

His last opera with which we have been made acquainted, namely, "The Crown Diamonds," does not sparkle with the jewels that are to be found in "Masaniello," or "Gustave," but still it abounds with beauties, which, if not lustrous, are at least solid. He, no doubt, wrote his "partition" for voices of a peculiar range, and if a composer ever feels delight in putting the powers of a vocalist to the test, Auber must have been pleased in running to the extreme, the facilities of Madame Thillon's vocal powers. Next week we shall give a fine portrait of this most accomplished vocalist and actress.

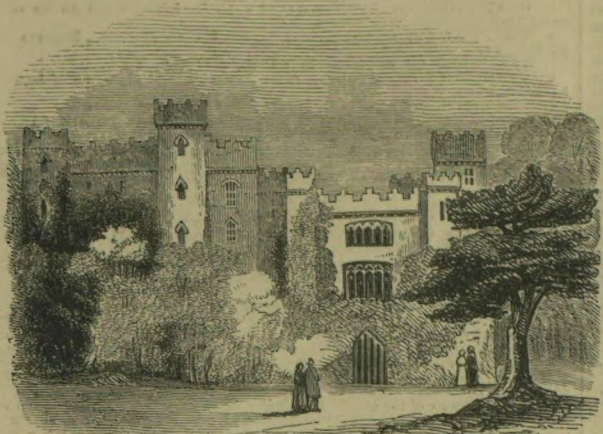
## WILLIS'S ROOMS.

Miss Steele, once the pupil of the establishment in which she is now a distinguished professor of singing, gave her annual concert on Monday evening last, at these rooms, which were attended by a host of friends to the fair *bénéficiaire*, more on account of the respect and esteem she herself is held in, than attracted by the somewhat too lengthy bill of fare she had provided for their entertainment. The chief novelty of the evening was Madame Dorus Gras, who made her first appearance this season, and who, notwithstanding the fatigue consequent upon a long journey, sang as freshly and flexibly as ever. A deprecatory address was made for her by Sir H. R. Bishop (who conducted the concert), but there was no necessity for it. The fair *bénéficiaire* herself sang some things very charmingly; other vocalists acquitted themselves in many morceaux—too many to be all enumerated, and "glorious John" delighted the audience with his "Norma" and other drolleries.



## MALAHIDE CASTLE.

Few places in Ireland are more identified with its history than Malahide Castle. One of the earliest built, it is one of the longest preserved while its unailing



MALAHIDE CASTLE.

line of noble lords for 650 years stands distinguished in the annals of the country for excellences of the highest order. Before the Norman invasion, there were no strongholds in Ireland; but Henry II. seeing that he could not retain the fruits of his invasion without garrisoning the country, bestowed grants of land on his several followers, on the condition that they should entitle themselves to a tenure each by the erection of a fortress. Richard Talbot, son of the Lord Eccleswell, in Herefordshire, who accompanied Henry on the Irish expedition, was presented with the lands of Malahide, and other estates in its neighbourhood; agreeable to the terms of seisin he built a strong crenelated castle on a limestone rock, commanding the beautiful little bay. Ever since, that castle and the baronial estates have been held in possession by the same family, through an unbroken succession of male heirs, for a period of nearly seven centuries.

The seigniorial estate of Malahide is the only one in Ireland, which can be traced as having been held directly and immediately under the Crown, while all the others were held of subjects by rent, suit, and service. The lords of Malahide, pursuant to charter, and the right of tenure, never acknowledged a superior but the King of England, nor rendered homage to any but the Crown. The Talbotts de Malahide spring from a common stock with the Talbotts of Shrewsbury.

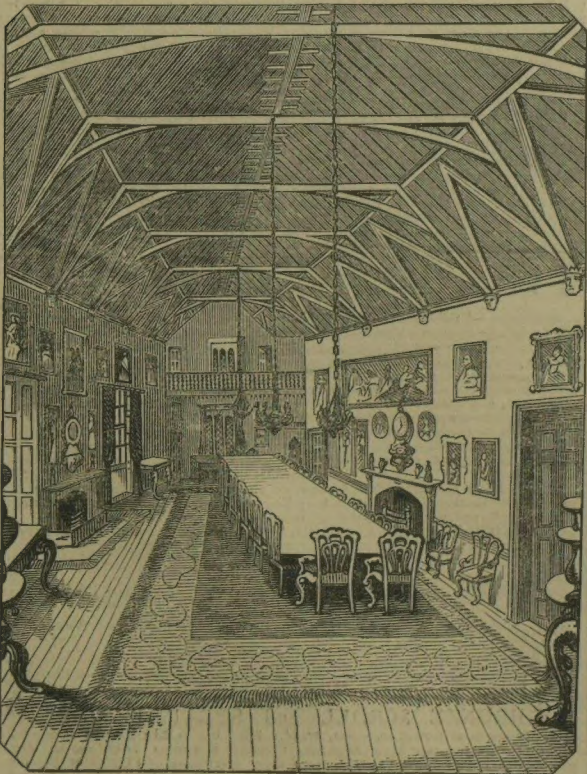
Richard Hogan Talbot, the common ancestor of both great families, is mentioned in "Domesday Book" as being possessed of several "hides" of land. The Talbotts de Malahide were ever special favourites of English sovereigns; and from John to Edward IV. we find each emulative of his predecessor in adding to the privileges of the Barons of Malahide. Among other privileges, Edward IV. exempted the family from homage for fifty years, and granted them a license to leave Ireland for three years at a time, created them absolute masters of their own port, and allowed them to appropriate the customs of merchandise. Sir Thomas Talbot, who, in 1529, succeeded to the estates, was grandfather to William Talbot, who first acquired the estate of "Carta," in county Kildare, and was created a baronet in 1622; he was great grandfather to Colonel Richard, who, in 1685, was created Earl of Tyrconnell by James II., and died chief governor of Ireland. The Duchess of Tyrconnell was sister to the Duchess of Marlborough, and the most distinguished belle in the court of Charles II.

Lord Talbot's intimate acquaintance with the real state of Ireland, and his thorough knowledge of the true character of his countrymen, render him a valuable adviser and assistant to whatever Lord-Lieutenant may be sent to govern Ireland. He has long withdrawn himself from active political life, and now devotes himself chiefly to those refined studies which tend to elevate and ennoble the human mind. His social circle always comprises persons distinguished for ability and worth; and wherever genius may be found, whether it lurks beneath the fustian jacket of the mechanic, or the threadbare coat of the poor scholar, or ornaments a coronet, it is sure to find a fostering hand and a ready welcome from the Lord of Malahide. Lady Talbot, who is to Dublin society what one of the Lady Patronesses is to Almack's, is an amiable, kind-hearted gentlewoman, who is highly esteemed by the nobility and idolized by the poor. Her boundless charities are dispensed without any regard to sect or party—an example which, if more generally adopted by the Irish nobility, would do much to ameliorate the condition of what is not inaptly termed poor Ireland.

The castle occupies a commanding site, and is a large, crenelated, embattled building, unequal in height and irregular in form. The injuries which Cromwell had done its towers have been repaired, while other improvements and restorations preserve it as a specimen of feudal architecture, and a home for modern magnificence. A circular tower rises on either side of the entrance, which is by an arched door that opens into a hall, from which a winding stair-case, of antique fashion, conducts you to a spacious and most curious apartment, called the "Oak Chamber." This is a long, narrow room, lighted by one window, and that of stained glass; it is wainscoted and rafted with carved oak, black and shining with age. The purling is carved with devices illustrative of Scripture, and a beautifully carved figure of the Virgin Mary surmounts the mantel-piece.

The baronial, or great dining hall, is on the right of the oak room. This room is lofty and vaulted, after the manner of cathedrals, with richly-carved oak. At its south end there is a gallery. It has two large open hearths, and is lighted by three Gothic windows. There is a splendid portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, by Holbein, as also portraits of Tyrconnell, his duchess, and his daughter. Off this room is the library, in which is an iron chest, containing the family records. The drawing-room is on the left, very tastefully modernised, and were it not for admonitions from the casements, one would soon forget they were in a building of antiquity. This room is furnished with some good paintings, by Hals, Hobbins, and Calot, among which the most striking is "The Temptations of Anthony." There is also a portrait of Mary of Scotland, which was brought to England by James I., given by Charles II. to the Duchess of Portsmouth, who, on her return to France, presented it to the niece of Tyrconnell; there is also an altar piece, by Albert Durer, which was originally placed in the oratory of Holyrood house, while occupied by Mary.

Our limits prevent us giving a more detailed account of this interesting place, which we had prepared for publication.



MALAHIDE CASTLE—THE GREAT DINING-HALL.

## HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 294.)

Nicholas Le Sueur, a French wood-engraver, who was born in 1691, and died in 1764, excelled in the execution of chiaro-scuro engravings. His works in this style are decidedly the best that appeared in the eighteenth century. His small wood-cuts are generally engraved in a dry spiritless manner; they display neither freedom nor delicacy of execution, and are totally devoid of what is termed "effect." P. S. Fournier, the younger, a celebrated letter-founder, born at Paris, 1712, died 1768, also occasionally engraved on wood. He, however, chiefly merits a passing notice here in consequence of three tracts which he published, between 1758 and 1761, relating to the origin and progress of wood-engraving, and the invention of typography. About that period considerable curiosity appears to have been excited in France and Germany with respect to the origin and early history of wood-engraving, in consequence of the researches of Schœpflin, Meerman, and others, respecting the invention of printing. In Germany, at this period, there does not appear to have been a single wood-engraver of the slightest pretensions to talent. Schœpflin, in his "Vindiciæ Typographicæ," having made an assertion on a question of wood-engraving, as being admitted "by all experienced persons," Fournier remarks, that "so far from there being many experienced wood-engravers to choose from, M. Schœpflin would be the most likely to experience some difficulty in finding one to consult." For the purpose of showing that at this period wood-engraving was not in a better condition in Italy than in Germany we merely remark that the wood-cut ornaments in the copies of the Pope's Bulls and Decretals printed at Rome between 1760 and 1770, are not superior to the

cuts which are to be found in cheap editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress" of the same date, notwithstanding that the engraver—Lucchesini—has put his name to them as if he had performed a work from which he deserved to be held in honourable memory. The cuts in a Spanish book entitled "Letania Lauretana de la Virgen Santissima," translated from the Latin, and printed at Valencia in 1768, are by the same engraver; considerable fancy is displayed in the designs, and though the execution be paltry, yet the book, as Tom Hearne says, "is a curiosity," and possibly might justify the Rev. Waldo Sibthorp in his denunciation of what, since his re-conversion, he calls "MARIOLATRY."

Though wood-engraving was in a very languishing state when Thomas Bewick first began to practise the art, it yet was not wholly extinct, as some persons have imagined who have ascribed to him the credit of re-inventing it. Such an assertion, indeed, could only have been made by persons who had no knowledge of the state of the art, either in England or on the Continent, in the time of Bewick's boyhood: they might have been well-informed in other respects; but most certainly they had never read Papillon's work, which contains a minute account of the practice of the art, nor had ever seen the "Oxford Sausage," a highly-seasoned little volume of wit, which first appeared in 1764, when Bewick was about eleven years old, and which contains several cuts, probably engraved by a person of the name of Lister. About 1763, a person of the name of Watts engraved some large cuts, after drawings by Luca Cambiaso, besides several others of small size; and there are four cuts, "engraved by T. Hodgson," in Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music," which was published in 1776, the year in which Bewick first visited London. At this time he certainly was not the sole professor of the art in England, and neither



INFANT HERCULES—FROM THE PICTURE BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

did the wood-engravers whom he found established in business in London, and amongst whom he found employment, acquire their practical knowledge of their art from him. Though it may be unquestionable that Bewick was self-taught, it by no means follows that the art of wood-engraving was lost in England when he first entered on his course of self-instruction. There can, however, be no doubt that the genius and talents of Bewick chiefly contributed, not only to recast attention to the art of wood-engraving, but also to elevate its character and promote its extension, both in England and in other countries.

Thomas Bewick was born on the 10th August, 1753, at Cherry-burn, in the county of Northumberland, but on the south side of the Tyne, about twelve miles westward of Newcastle. A view of the cottage in which he was born is introduced in the cut of "The Blackbird," in his "History of British Birds." His father rented a small land-sale colliery at Mickley Bank, in the same neighbourhood, and Bewick, when a lad, was occasionally employed in the pit. He received his education at the school kept by the Rev. Christopher Gregson, at the Parsonage-house, at Ovingham, on the opposite side of the Tyne. It was in this pleasant neighbourhood that Bewick, when a lad, fishing for trout in the Tyne, and seeking for birds'-nests in the woods on its banks, first acquired that love of nature which, becoming enlarged and confirmed as he grew in years, is so strikingly displayed in his works. Though Bewick, as an artist, had no master, yet Nature was his mistress: he courted her on the hill-side and in the meadow, in the dene and in the loaming, by the stream and in the wood; he courted her as a country beauty, and as he found her so has he depicted her.

Bewick having shown a fondness and an aptitude for drawing when a lad, was placed by his father, in 1767, as an apprentice to Mr. Ralph Beilby, a copper-plate engraver, in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Though Mr. Beilby used to engrave copper-plates for books and bill-heads, when he had the chance of such work, yet the principal part of his business consisted in engraving crests and initials on articles of plate for silversmiths, and in cutting brass clock-faces and door-plates. Bewick, in the latter part of his life, told a friend of his that when an apprentice the cutting of clock-faces made his hands as hard as a blacksmith's, and almost disgusted him with engraving. Circumstances, however, occurred, which gave him an opportunity of trying his hand on a more yielding material—wood.

Dr. Charles Hutton, late Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, then a schoolmaster at Newcastle, being about to publish his "Treatise on Mensuration," and wishing to have the diagrams engraved on wood, consulted Bewick's master on the subject. The result was, that he undertook to do them; but, as he knew nothing of engraving on wood, their execution was committed to Bewick, who invented a graver with a fine groove at the point, which enabled him to cut the outlines by a single operation. In one of the diagrams a view of the tower and steeple of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, is introduced. The publication of Dr. Hutton's "Mensuration," in numbers, commenced in 1768, and was finished in 1770. Bewick afterwards engraved bill-heads on wood; and it is likely that, while he remained with Mr. Beilby, he also engraved the cuts for a little book, entitled "Youth's Instructive and Entertaining Story Teller," printed by T. Saint, Newcastle, 1774.

Bewick's apprenticeship having expired in October, 1774, he returned to his father's house at Cherryburn, where, though he continued to do work as a general engraver for Mr. Beilby, he applied himself chiefly to wood-engraving. While living with his father, it is probable that he engraved the cut of the "Huntsman and the Old Hound," for which a premium was awarded to him by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures." This cut was first printed in an edition of Gay's "Fables," with illustrations by Bewick, published by T. Saint, 1779; and it is given in Charnley's edition of "Select Fables," with cuts by Thomas and John Bewick, 1820. In 1776, Bewick visited London. After working there for a few months, he returned to Newcastle, where he entered into partnership with his former master, Mr. Ralph Beilby. There seems reason to believe that Bewick was employed when in London by a person of the name of Hodgson—probably the engraver of the cuts in Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music"—who published about 1780 a little work entitled "A Curious Hieroglyphick Bible." It is at any rate certain that many of the cuts in this book were engraved by Bewick.

Bewick, who was decidedly a man of country habits and country taste, did not like London. Writing, in 1803, to one of his old school-fellows, Mr. C. Gregson, the son of his old schoolmaster, who then kept an apothecary's shop in the neighbourhood of Blackfriars, he says: "I wonder how you can think of turmoiling yourself to the end of the chapter, and let the opportunity slip of contemplating at your ease the beauties of nature so bountifully spread out to enlighten, t



captivate, and to cheer the heart of man. For my part I am still of the same mind I was in when in London, and that is, I would rather be herding sheep on Mickle Bank top than remain in London, although for so doing I was to be made Premier of England."

The cuts by Bewick, which appear in an edition of "Select Fables," published by T. Saint, Newcastle, 1784, are much superior to his former productions of the same kind, in drawing, execution, and general effect. From this time he seems to have become fully conscious of his powers, and to have determined to apply himself to the production of works of a higher character. He accordingly began, in 1785, to draw and engrave the cuts of his "History of Quadrupeds," the first edition of which appeared in 1790—the descriptions having been written by his partner. In 1789, he drew and engraved his large cut of the Chillingham Bull, which is by far the best of his large cuts, but much inferior as a work of art to many of the cuts in his "British Birds." When only a few impressions of the Chillingham Bull had been taken—not more than six as is said, on thin parchment—the block warped and split. It was repaired by Bewick, but soon got so much out of order, that but few impressions were printed off. It was again repaired, but with better success, about 1819, though at the sacrifice of the ornamented border, with which the cut was originally surrounded. While the "Quadrupeds" were in progress, he also engraved, on copper, the plates in Consett's "Tour in Sweden," 1789; the Whitley Large Ox, 1789; and the remarkable Kyle Ox, bred in Argyleshire, 1790. Those copper-plates might have been executed by an ordinary provincial engraver, without adding much to his reputation.

The "History of Quadrupeds" having been favourably received by the public, and highly praised in the critical journals of the period, on account of the excellence of the cuts, which were decidedly superior to all wood-engravings of the same kind that had previously appeared, in any country, Bewick forthwith began to draw and engrave the cuts for the "History of British Birds," the first volume of which appeared in 1797, and the second in 1804. The descriptions in the first volume were mostly written by his partner, but the partnership having been dissolved shortly after its publication, the descriptions in the second were written by Bewick himself, but revised by the Rev. Henry Cotes, Vicar of Bedlington. The cuts contained in those volumes entitle Bewick, not only to the character of an excellent wood-engraver, but also to that of an artist of great genius. The skill with which he has availed himself of the means afforded by wood-engraving to indicate the peculiar plumage of each bird, whether sleek or downy; the fidelity and spirit with which he has represented the birds themselves in their natural attitudes and with their characteristic look; and the judgment and feeling with which he has introduced the accessories of foliage and back-grounds, have not been surpassed by any subsequent wood-engraver, even with the aid of a professional draftsman to make the drawings for him. Bewick's birds have a "touch of Nature" which no mere manual dexterity in the use of tools can impart.

For their excellence as wood-engravings, looking merely at the manner of their execution, as well as for their truth-like character, with respect to the objects represented, in general form, detail, and expression, the following cuts in the "British Birds" are more especially deserving of notice:—the Yellow Bunting, the Lark, the Fieldfare, the Turkey, the Pintado, the Partridge, the Quail, the Bittern, the Woodcock, and the common Duck.—Bewick himself considered the Yellow Bunting the best of all his cuts.

The admirable tail-pieces in the "British Birds,"—picturesque, moral, humorous, and entertaining—display in an eminent degree both Bewick's keenness in observing, and power in depicting Nature, such as he found her in his walks and perambulations, which may be considered as extending from Hexham to the sea, and from Cherryburn to the Scottish border. Those tail-pieces, indeed, may be considered as *Graphic Notes* made by Bewick when rambling about o'er hill and dale, by high-ways and bye-ways, for the purpose of observing the habits of birds, having a special eye at the same time to the manners and employments of men. Without intending to detract from Bewick's honest and well-merited fame, we think it but just to mention here that several of those tail-pieces were drawn by a young man named Robert Johnson, who was an apprentice of Beilby and Bewick, as a copper-plate engraver, and who drew beautifully in water colours. Johnson, who died in 1796, aged twenty-six, drew the human figure more correctly than Bewick, and in the delineation of picturesque subjects was scarcely, if at all, inferior to him. A few of the tail-pieces in the second volume, chiefly of coast scenery, were drawn and engraved by Luke Clennell.

Bewick had an excellent knowledge both of the means and appliances of his art and of its just limits; and he never attempted, by mere delicacy of lines, to rival the productions of the copper-plate engraver. He always employed the simplest means to accomplish his object; and never mis-spent his time in the execution of cross-hatchings for the mere purpose of displaying his mechanical skill. Much fine work, with very little meaning, is not to be found in the cuts of Bewick's engraving: he employed lines as the means, not as the end, of his art, and the best of his works display more of thought and observation than of hand-labour. The best of Bewick's cuts appeared in the first edition of his "British Birds;" for though many new cuts were inserted in the subsequent editions, yet the best of them are not equal to the best of those which had previously appeared. In the later editions, the increase of numbers without increase of merit is strikingly apparent. When the second volume appeared, in 1804, Bewick had attained his fiftieth year; and, though he continued to draw and engrave for many years afterwards, he produced nothing to extend the fame which he had already merited. In 1818 he published a volume of Fables, with cuts from drawings by himself and Robert Johnson, and chiefly engraved by his pupils. Public expectation was disappointed in this work: many of the subjects did not allow of the exercise of his peculiar genius, which was most powerfully displayed in homely scenes; and he always succeeded better in depicting what he himself had seen and felt than in illustrating the fictions of others. He did not even engrave well from the drawing of another person when the subject was not such a one as he might have drawn himself.

Bewick was a man of strong and athletic frame, being nearly six feet high and proportionably stout. Though fond of country sports when a young man, he was extremely industrious, and most regular and methodical in his manner of business. He worked hard and lived frugally, though not meanly; and acquired, by the exercise of his talents, a decent competence, as he had the prudence to retain the copyright of his principal works, the "Quadrupeds" and "British Birds." He died at his house on the Windmill-hills, Gateshead, on the 8th November, 1823, aged seventy-five, and was buried in the churchyard of Ovingham, his native parish. The excellence of Bewick's wood-engravings, and the talents of those who received their professional education under him, unquestionably contributed in a very great degree to restore wood-engraving to the position which it formerly occupied as a branch of art, and to bring it to its present very high degree of excellence.

(To be continued.)

MAY 8.—Easter Term ends. Barristers, of three years standing, may now be transplanted to Government. In clear, bright weather, old garments, if not carefully sucked from the sun's rays, are extremely liable to display seediness.—From *Punch*, a new journallette of fun.

WANT PLACES.—The man and the boy from the works in Trafalgar-square. They can have a fourteen years' character from their last place, and are willing to make themselves generally useless. Having come down in the world—from the top of the Nelson Column—is the only reason for inserting this advertisement.—*Punch*.

COACH V. RAIL.—On Tuesday last Faulkner, the driver of the Earl of March Bognor coach, was unexpectedly called on, on his arrival at Chichester, by parties connected with the coach, to finish his journey to Bognor in twenty minutes. A noble lord, residing at that "Montpelier of England," was seated on the box, and condescended to keep the time. The distance from the Cross, Chichester, to the coach-office, Bognor, is 7½ miles, and was completed in 19 min. 40 sec.—winning by 20 seconds! certainly a railroad pace!

THREE PERSONS DROWNED IN THE RIVER.—On Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, three unfortunate individuals, whose names are at present unknown, were drowned off Battersea-bridge, under the following melancholy circumstances:—It appears from inquiries made upon the spot that the first unfortunate person, who was apparently a gentleman about 30 years of age, was rowing up the river in a wherry alone. He had passed through one of the arches of Battersea-bridge with railroad speed, in consequence of the very strong currents which are mostly prevalent under the arches of this bridge, when the head of his boat came in collision with one of the numerous barges there stationed, and he was precipitated into the water and disappeared. He, however, rose twice, but before the boats which had put off to his assistance had reached him he went down a third time, and was carried away by the tide. Two other unfortunate beings—a young man and woman—also lost their lives in a similar manner about the same time and place, and although the drags and boats were in immediate requisition, neither of the bodies were, or has as yet been, recovered. The numerous accidents which are continually occurring at this bridge, call loudly for some speedy remedy to prevent the recurrence or them.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS.

The prize money gained at Khelat has been granted to the captors, so that it is supposed the Hyderabad prize money will be similarly given. The officers taken prisoners in Afghanistan are to be indemnified for the loss of their property on that occasion.

The Agricultural Society of Calcutta have petitioned Parliament to have the duty on the importation of Indian wheat removed, as has been done with regard to Canada.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have determined upon erecting two elegant gates and lodges, at either entrance to the new road (to be called the Queen's road), on the site of the late royal kitchen garden of Kensington Palace.

Another incendiary fire took place at Exning, about two miles from Newmarket, on Saturday night. The farm destroyed is the property of Mr. Stigwood; the extent of the mischief had not transpired when our letter was posted.

The will of the late Sir Henry Halford has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by his son and sole executor, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property. The personal property is sworn under £9000.

The Directors of the East India Company intend to give a grand dinner to Sir Henry Hardinge on the 22nd instant, at the London Tavern, upon his appointment as Governor-General of India.

It is rumoured that Lord Morpeth is to be put forward as a candidate on the liberal interest for the representation of North Lancashire, vacant by the death of Mr. Wilbraham.

Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir George Clerk are mentioned as candidates for the office of Secretary at War, lately held by Sir Henry Hardinge.

On Tuesday evening the Barossa, lying off Woolwich Dockyard, was prepared for her departure to Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, by taking on board as her cargo 304 male convicts, 84 of whom were young lads. We understand the cargo of the Barossa is the third draft of 900 convicts from Woolwich within the last few weeks.

The Prince of Wales's donation of 100 guineas in aid to the subscription fund for the restoration of parts of the interior of Chester Cathedral, heads the list of donors.

The Hon. E. A. Grant, youngest son of the Earl of Seafield, died at the noble earl's seat, Cullen House, N.B., on the 26th ult., in his 11th year.

The annual dinner of the Printers' Pension Society was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern, Lord R. Grosvenor in the chair; £400 was subscribed after dinner towards the funds.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church in St. Giles's, took place on Monday, in the presence of a number of clergymen. The site chosen is adjacent to St. Giles's workhouse. The stone was laid by the Rev. J. Tyler, the rector.

On Tuesday Mr. Emidi, of Astley's, for a wager of 100 sovereigns, drove no less than 28 horses in hand, to and from Greenwich, in one hour and a half, remaining half an hour at Greenwich. The van was filled with musicians, who played several airs en route.

General Espartero (Duke of Victory) and his lady and niece are passing the season in comparative retirement at their villa, called Abbey Lodge, Park-road, Regent's-park.

Sir Henry Hardinge, it is stated, has determined upon proceeding to his government by the overland route. His excellency will be conveyed by one of Her Majesty's steamers to Alexandria, and from Suez to Calcutta by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Hindostan, which is to be detained at Suez until the 1st of July.

A Frankfort journal states that the King of Prussia has ordered his Ministers again to present a bill to the States for the modification of the penal code, and that it is intended to abolish corporal punishment.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Wednesday, but no public business was transacted.

We learn from the Hague that the project of law relative to the import, export, and transit duties, is under consideration in the Council of State.

The *Turin Gazette* announces officially that on the 1st inst. the French Ambassador to that court, Count Mortier, was presented with all the accustomed ceremonies to the King of Sardinia, and delivered his letters of credence.

Sir Robert Sale and his heroic lady being expected to land at Southampton in a few days from the Great Liverpool, the Mayor, Colonel Henderson, has called a meeting of the town Council to consider what steps ought to be taken to give them a suitable reception.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on the last day of the present month, Friday, the 31st instant. It will commence at 14 minutes after eight in the evening, and end at 26 minutes after one. This eclipse will be visible.

The Baroness de Zoller, the wife of a very distinguished officer at Munich, has been condemned to five years' imprisonment for having confined her mother, who was about to marry a Protestant. She wanted in this way to prevent the marriage.

The Lords of the Admiralty, by warrant and letters patent, dated May 4, have appointed John Deacon, Esq., late Deputy-Marshal, to be Marshal and Sergeant-at-Arms of the High Court of Admiralty, vacant by the decease of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay.

The nomination for Abingdon is fixed for this day. Mr. Thesiger, who has canvassed the borough, speaks confidently of his success. We have not heard of any other candidate.

The subscription for the new Four per Cent. loan, attempted by the Dutch Minister of Finance, M. Van Hall, was opened on the 1st inst. A letter from Amsterdam states that the Netherlands Government has resolved to make severe reprisals on Belgium if she enters upon the paths of prohibition.

The Minister of Justice in Belgium has laid before the Chamber of Representatives a bill for the entire suppression of lotteries.

We understand that the King of Hanover has given up the intention of visiting England this year.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE FOURTH CONCERT**  
will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when will be performed Mozart's *Symphony in E flat*, Mendelssohn's *Concerto in A minor*, Beethoven's *Overture, Leonora Fidelio* (first time at these concerts), and Spohr's *Poet's Solo Performers*—Pianoforte, Mr. W. S. Bennett; Violin, Mr. Auguste Pott; Vocalists, Mmes. Castellan and Herr. Staudigl. Single tickets, One Guinea each, and double tickets, £1 10s., to be had of Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street.

**THE COLOSSAL MODEL OF ST. PETER'S at ROME,**  
and the FOUR BUILDINGS of PISA, made in Oriental wood and ivory, to be viewed outside and inside. Her most gracious Majesty also inspected it, having commanded it to be placed in Buckingham Palace where it remained three days. The noble and illustrious GAMBASSINI has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that in consequence of his being recalled to Florence by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, he will be compelled to CLOSE his EXHIBITION in the end of JUNE next. Open daily from Ten till Seven. Admission, 1s. 121, Pall Mall.

**QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE.—**  
MESSRS. MOSCHELES and ERNST have the honour to announce that their MORNING CONCERT will take place on Saturday, June 1st, when they will be assisted by Madame Anna Thilon, Madame Caradori Allan, Mrs. Shaw, Herr Staudigl, and other eminent Vocalists. Dr. F. MENDELSSOHN has kindly consented to give a grand performance on the Organ. Stalls, Reserved Seats, and Tickets to be had of Mr. Moscheles, 3, Chester-place, Regent's-park, and at the principal Music Shops.

**THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA,**  
a new and splendid PICTURE, by JOHN MARTIN, Esq., K.L.;—also, The Deluge, The Fall of Nineveh, Canute, The Curfew, and The Hermit, are now ON VIEW, at Mr. ATHERSTONE'S GALLERY, No. 7, HAYMARKET (next door to the Theatre). Also, for Private SALE, some PICTURES of the highest class, by the Old Masters.—Open from Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.—N.B. TWO NOBLE ALTAR PIECES for SALE.

**COMBINATION OF TALENT.—COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, MONDAY, May 20.—GRAND CONCERT.**—Madame Dorus Gras, Mr. Braham, Herr Staudigl, Mr. Hamilton Braham, Mr. Charles Braham, the Misses Williams, Mr. Lindley, and a Band and Chorus consisting of 200 performers. One Act Sacred, Two Miscellaneous. Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Galleries, 1s. 6d.; Private Boxes, £3 3s., £2 2s., and £1 1s. 6d. Tickets and places to be taken of Mr. Potter, box-office, at the theatre; and of Mr. Braham, 8, Gloucester-road, Hyde Park gardens.

**GENERAL TOM THUMB, (WILL SOON CLOSE),**  
the American Dwarf, under the especial patronage of her Majesty, and the Royal Family, exhibiting every day and evening, previous to visiting Paris, in Catlin's spacious Indian Gallery, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, from Eleven to One, Half-past Two to Five, and from Seven to Nine o'clock, giving illustrations of Napoleon, the Grecian Statues, Singing, Dancing, &c. This wonderful man in miniature weighs only FIFTEEN POUNDS, and is smaller and more infant than ever walked alone. The elegant presents from her Majesty and the Queen Dowager may be also seen. The General wears his Court Dress daily at Half-past Twelve. The General continues to wait on the Nobility and Gentry on due notice.—Admission, 1s.—The General has never appeared on the stage of the Haymarket Theatre as has been represented.

**MUSIC OF ITALY,**  
Without extra Charge to the Public at the  
**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Directors**  
have engaged Mr. C. E. HORN to deliver a SERIES of LECTURES on the MUSIC of EIGHT different NATIONS. The MUSIC of ITALY commences on the 13th inst. at Eight o'clock in the Evening, and will be continued during the week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS. All the other LECTURES and EXHIBITIONS as usual. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE and OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling—Schools, Half-price.

**THE PATENT ELASTIC FRAME CRAVAT** is deserving of universal Patronage, and is the most comfortable article ever invented for the neck, as daily increasing wearers can testify. It is totally different in construction to every other in use. Under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c. &c. See also numerous reviews.—F. HUGHES and Co., 247, High Holborn, Anatomical Mechanists. Established 1788.

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**THE NEW NOVELS;**  
JUST PUBLISHED BY MR. COLBURN.  
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2. THE WILFULNESS OF WOMAN. By the Authoress of "The History of a Flirt," &c. 3 vols.  
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No. V. For MAY, 1844.

**THE LADIES' CABINET of FASHION, MUSIC, and ROMANCE.** Greatly Enlarged and Improved, containing Ten splendid Engravings, and Seventy-two pages of Literary and Fashionable matter, beautifully printed in 8vo. The great accession of subscribers during the past year to this long established and well-known Family Magazine and Library of Female Literature, Fashion, and the Fine Arts, amply attested the Table-book and Boudoir Companion for the Ladies, has at once suggested the propriety of making a considerable addition to the literary contents and embellishments for the new year. In order to give fresh and sterling interest and the charm of variety to its pages, we have engaged the services of several eminent writers to furnish us with original contributions, besides others familiarly conversant with the literature of the Continent, who will supply translations from the purest and most brilliant productions of the living authors of Germany, France, and Italy, as well as occasional specimens of the literature of Spain, Sweden, and Denmark. The Ladies' Cabinet will thus present its readers with a coup-d'œil of the literature of the world. It will also continue to maintain its position as the highest authority in fashion; and the arrangements for the early reception of all the Parisian costumes will enable the proprietor to give the newest, as his arrangements with first-rate artists will ensure the most finished and beautiful Fashion Plates that have ever appeared in any magazine.—London: G. HENDERSON, Old Bailey.

**ROSHERVILLE, near GRAVESEND.**—These beautiful GARDENS are now OPEN DAILY for the Season. Admission, 6d.

**DOVER—LONDON HOTEL.**—The nearest Hotel to the RAILWAY TERMINUS, adjoining the Steam packet Quay, near the Custom House and Alien Office.—Luggage shipped free of any expense.—Charges very moderate.

**MUSICAL BOXES** of high quality, the mechanism beautifully finished, playing upwards of 750 airs, overtures, &c. A catalog of the music, with the prices of the boxes, is now published, and may be had gratis, on application, or will be sent post paid, if applied for by a paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Grace-church-street, London.)

**OVERLAND TO INDIA.—PARCELS AND CASES,**  
for TRANSIT, THROUGH EGYPT TO ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, and CHINA, are received and forwarded at very reduced rates, by JAMES HARTLEY and CO., and JAMES BARBER and CO., in co-operation with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Offices, 137, Leadenhall street, and 33, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, and 17, St. Mary Axe, where Parcels and Cases are received until 7½h instant, and Periodicals up to Four o'clock in the Afternoon of the 1st instant.—Insurances effected upon all goods.

**NOTICE TO INVENTORS.**—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Acts, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre paid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

**FEATHER BEDS.**—HEAL and SON beg to notify that the present state of the Feather market enables them to offer good well-seasoned WHITE GOOSE FEATHERS at 2s. per lb., and Grey Goose ditto, at 1s. 4d.; and their Establishment being the largest in London, exclusively for the manufacture and sale of Bedding (no bedsteads or other furniture being kept), they are enabled to offer every article in that trade on the very best terms.—HEAL and SON, Feather-dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

**A**LE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Mal and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice tastes will be sure to appreciate. Sold in Casks, of 18 and 9 gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town, carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Hall Brewery Office, No. 20, Philpot-lane, City.

**CHASION'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS** are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASION, Chemist, 14, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

**THE original and only genuine EAU de COLOGNE,** manufactured by CHARLES ANTOINE ZANOLI, 92, High-street, Cologne, nephew and partner of the late Jean Marie Farina. C. A. Z. begs to inform the nobility and gentry that he has appointed Messrs. Smith and Nephew, 1, Prince-street, Cavendish square, perfumers in ordinary to Her Majesty &c., his agents for the sale of the genuine double Eau de Cologne.

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**GILT FRAMES.—FLY SPOTS.—TARNISH.**—The Splendour of Gilding restored.—Fly Spots removed and Covered over the gold rendered unnecessary by a single application of UPTON'S PARISIAN GOLD DETERGENT. Sponging the surface the only trouble. One bottle is more than sufficient for all the gilt frames in a moderate sized house. This unequalled and innoxious production is also applicable to the most costly jewellery. Gold Detergent, 2s. 6d. per bottle; Lacquer and Bronze, 1s. 6d. S.I.d by UPTON and CO., 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City; and by most respectable shopkeepers throughout the United Kingdom.

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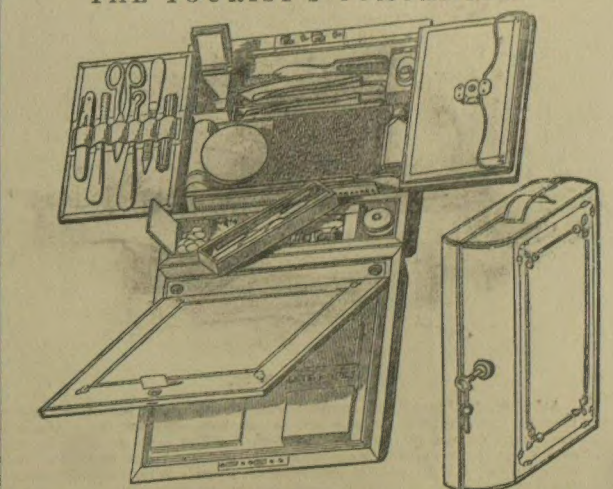
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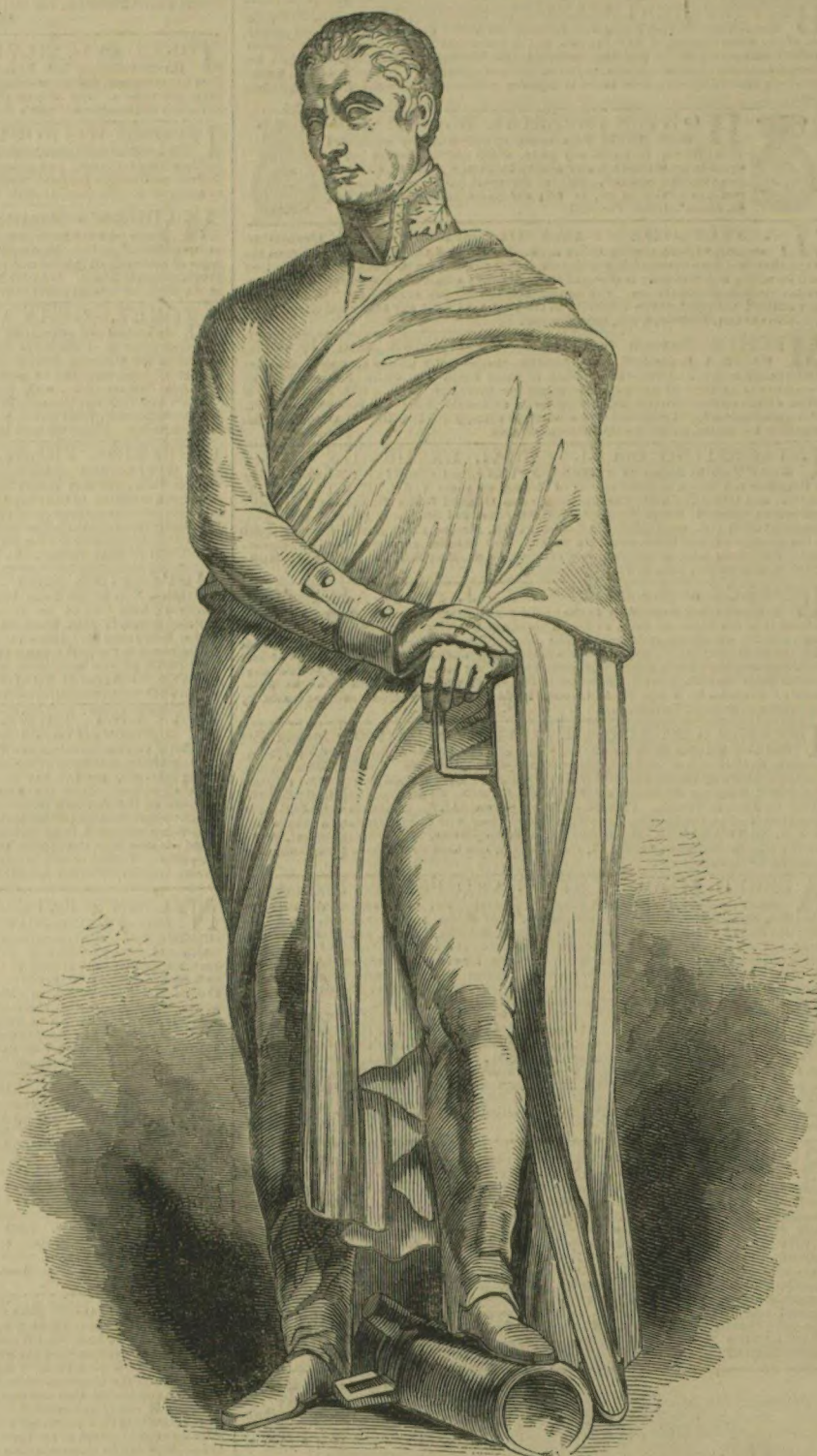
## COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF GORDON.

In our journal of last week we briefly announced the placing of this colossal statue on its pedestal, at about the middle of Castle-street, in the good city of Aberdeen. The figure was cut by Messrs. M'Donald and Leslie, after a model by Campbell, of London, from a block of granite brought from the Dancing Cairn Quarries, which weighed some 16 tons. It measures, including the plinth, 11 feet 3 inches. The pedestal is of red granite, from the Stirlinghill Quarries, near Peterhead; it stands 10 feet 3 inches, so that the height of the figure and pedestal is 21 feet 6 inches.

As a specimen of sculptural design, this work will greatly add to Mr. Campbell's already extensive fame. The Duke is represented in military character, leaning gracefully on his sword, with his left foot resting on a broken mortar. The gentle turn and downward inclination of the head, the simple arrangement of the drapery, and the calm and dignified repose that reigns over the whole, prove that the artist has not studied the antique in vain.

"The inspection of this work of art," says the *Aberdeen Constitutional*, "naturally leads one with pensive, yet not displeasing associations, to call up recollections of him whose memory it is designed to perpetuate. He was the last of a noble family, whose name has long held a prominent part in the history of our country; he was possessed of personal accomplishments, and manners at once the most noble and engaging, joined to the greatest kindness of disposition; and we feel assured in saying, that to those who ever had the happiness of his acquaintance, no monument was required to induce them to cherish his memory."

Professor Traill, in his pamphlet "On the Introduction into Scotland of Granite for Ornamental Purposes," says, in reference to this statue, on his visit to the works of Messrs. M'Donald and Leslie: "Two men were at work on the drapery. They worked with fine chisels, held very obliquely, and urged on by iron mallets of two or three pounds in weight. The attitude of this statue is simple, and the features are said to be very like the original. This, which may be considered as the first specimen of a British statue of a single block of granite, in emulation of the durable monuments of ancient Egypt, is a memorial by the county to the late noble and gallant officer; and, when erected, will be a distinguished ornament to Aberdeen."



COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF GORDON, AT ABERDEEN.

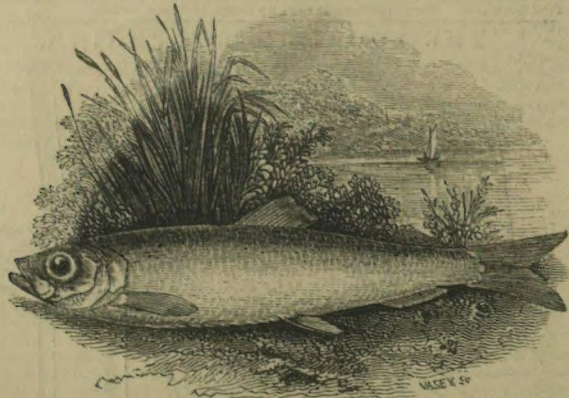
WHITE BAIT.  
By JOHN TIMBS.

[It should be explained that the following paper, written last spring for the *Illustrated London News*, appeared only in a portion of No. 51; it having been removed to make room for the intelligence of the lamented death of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex. As the subject of Whitebait is of annually recurring interest, we repeat the contribution, with additions.]

Strange as it may appear in these palmy days of science, epicures, from generation to generation, flocked to Blackwall and Greenwich, to enjoy the delicacies of "a Whitebait Dinner," without possessing any actual knowledge of the delicacy itself. The little creatures, "fried silkworms," as Theodore Hook delighted to call them, were rapidly brought in myriads, with acres of their brown bread-and-butter accompaniment, and, washed down with goblets of iced punch, as rapidly disappeared. Now and then, a lipping *démouille* inquired of her neighbour at table as to the natural history of the choice *morceau*; but the question was blinked with perverse ingenuity. Cabinet Ministers ate their "annual fish dinners;" fellows of learned societies, lord mayors and aldermen, pursy citizens and puer-proud parents; in short, all who could sport the luxury of a guinea dinner, "chequered in bulk as in brains," went to Blackwall or Greenwich—

"Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque clipeus,"

but all were in an equally parlous state of ignorance as to the Whitebait; in short, Lovegrove, who has sacrificed glittering millions, heeded not their natural history, but contented himself with the specie of his customers.



WHITEBAIT.

At length, Mr. Yarrell, the eminent ichthyologist, proved historically and anatomically that this little fish was not, as had been supposed, the young of the shad, but a distinct species. In its habits, it differs from all other species of shad that visit our shores or our rivers. From the beginning of April to the end of September, this fish may be caught in the Thames as high up as Woolwich or Blackwall, every flood-tide, in considerable quantity, by a particular mode of fishing to be hereafter described. During the first three months of this period, neither species of the genus *clupea*, of any size or age, except occasionally a young sprat, can be found and taken in the same situation by the same means. The young shad of the year are not two and a half inches long till November, when the Whitebait season is over; and these young shad are never without a portion of that spotted appearance behind the edge of the upper part of the operculum, which, in one species particularly, is so marked a peculiarity in the adult fish. The Whitebait, on the contrary, never exhibits a spot at any age; but, from two inches long up to six inches, which is the length of the largest Mr. Yarrell has seen, the colour of the sides is uniformly white.

About the end of March, or early in April, Whitebait make their appearance in the Thames, and are then small, apparently but just changed from the albuminous state of the young fry; whereas, the shad do not deposit their spawn till the

end of June, or the beginning of July. During June, July, and August, immense quantities are consumed by visitors to the different taverns at Greenwich and Blackwall; in May too, and at the moment we are writing, the work of *gourmandise* is going on. Pennant says: Whitebait "are esteemed very delicious when fried with fine flour, and occasion during the season a vast resort of the lower order of epicures to the taverns contiguous to the places where they are taken." If this account be correct, there must have been a strange change in the grade of the epicures frequenting Greenwich and Blackwall since Pennant's days; for at present, the fashion of eating Whitebait is sanctioned by the highest authorities, from the court at St. James's Palace in the West, to the Lord Mayor and his court in the East; besides the philosophers of the Royal Society, and her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers. Who, for example, does not recollect such a paragraph as the following, which appeared in the *Morning Post* of the day on which Mr. Yarrell wrote his account of the Whitebait, September 10, 1835:—

"Yesterday, the Cabinet Ministers went down the river in the Ordnance barges to Lovegrove's West India Dock Tavern, Blackwall, to partake of their annual fish dinner. Covers were laid for thirty-five gentlemen."

For our own part, we consider the Ministers did not evince their usual good policy in choosing so late a period as September; the Whitebait being finer eating in July or August; so that their "annual fish dinner" must rather be regarded as a sort of prandial wind-up of the parliamentary session than as a specimen of refined epicurism. Mr. Yarrell states that the Whitebait fishery is continued "frequently as late as September; and specimens of young fish of the year, four and five inches long, are then not uncommon, but mixed, even at this late period of the season, with others of very small size, as though the roe had continued to be deposited throughout the summer; yet the parent fish are not caught, and are believed by the fishermen not to come higher up than the estuary, where, at this season of the year, nets sufficiently small in the mesh to stop them are not much in use."

"The particular mode of fishing for Whitebait, by which a constant supply during the season is obtained, was formerly considered destructive to the fry of fishes generally, and great pains were taken to prevent it by those to whom the conservancy of the fishery of the Thames was entrusted; but since the history and habits of this species have been better understood, and it has been ascertained that no other fry of any value can swim with them—which I can aver—the men have been allowed to continue this part of the occupation with little or no disturbance, though still using an unlawful net."—(*History of British Fishes*, vol. ii., p. 204. Second Edit.)

The rule and order of the Lord Mayor and his court is, that "no person shall take at any time of the year any sort of fish usually called Whitebait, upon pain to forfeit and pay five pounds for every such offence; it appearing to this court that under pretence of taking Whitebait the small fry of various species of fish are destroyed." How the civic parties justified the infraction of this law for their Whitebait course, is another matter.

Mr. Yarrell describes the net by which Whitebait are taken as by no means large, usually only about 3 or 4 feet in extent; but the mesh of the hose, or bag end of the net, is very small. The boat is moored in the tideway, where the water is from 23 to 30 feet deep; and the net, with its wooden framework, is fixed to the side of the boat, as shown in the engraving. The tail of the hose, swimming loose, is from time to time handed into the boat, the end untied, and its contents shaken out. The wooden frame forming the mouth of the net does not dip more than four feet below the surface of the water; and, except an occasional straggling fish, the only small fry taken with the Whitebait, are sticklebacks and the spotted or freckled goby. The farther the fishermen go down towards the mouth of the river, the sooner they begin to catch Whitebait after the flood-tide has commenced. When fishing as high as Woolwich, the tide must have flowed from three to four hours, and the water become sensibly brackish to the taste, before the Whitebait will appear. They return down the river with the first of the ebb tide; and various attempts to preserve them in well-boats in pure fresh water have uniformly failed.

The Thames fishermen who live at and below Gravesend, know the Whitebait perfectly, and catch them occasionally of considerable size in the small meshed nets used in the Upper and Lower Hope for taking shrimps, called trinket-nets, which are like Whitebait nets, only larger. The sprat-fishers take the adult Whitebait frequently on the Kentish and Essex coasts throughout the winter.

The Hamble, which runs into the Southampton waters, is the only other southern river from which Mr. Yarrell has received Whitebait; but this he believes to be owing rather to the want of a particular mode of fishing, by which so small a fish can be taken so near the surface, than to the absence of the fish itself; which,

abounding as it does in the Thames, Mr. Yarrell has very little doubt might be caught in some of the neighbouring rivers on our south and east coasts. In the vicinity of the Isle of Wight, Whitebait, from their brilliancy and consequent attraction, are used by the fishermen as bait on their lines when fishing for white ings; hence the name.

Dr. Parnell has found Whitebait inhabiting the Frith of Forth in considerable numbers, during the summer months; and in the neighbourhood of Queensferry he has captured in one dip of a net, about a foot and a half square, between 200 and 300 fish, not more than two inches in length, mixed with sprats, young herrings, and fry of other fishes. "In their habits," says Dr. Parnell, "Whitebait appear to be similar to the young of the herring, always keeping in shoals, and swimming occasionally on the surface of the water, where they often fall a prey to aquatic birds." Whitebait being thus added to the delicacies of the Scottish table, it is expected to be hereafter sent to the Edinburgh market in such quantities as to render it as profitable as the sperling or smelt fishery.

Mr. Yarrell thus technically describes the Whitebait:—"The length of the head compared with that of the body alone is as two to five; the depth of the body compared to the whole length of the fish, as one to five; the dorsal fin commences half way between the point of the closed jaws and the ends of the short and middle caudal rays; the longest ray of the dorsal fin as long as the base of the fin; the ventral fin arises from behind the line of the commencement of the dorsal, and half way between the point of the closed jaws and the end of the longest caudal rays; the tail long and deeply forked. The fin rays in number are—D. 17: P. 15: V. 9: A. 15: C. 20. Vertebrae 56.

"The head is elongated; the dorsal line less convex than that of the abdomen; the scales deciduous; the abdominal line strongly serrated from the pectoral fin to the anal aperture. The lower jaw the longest and smooth; the upper slightly serrated; the tongue with an elevated central ridge without teeth; the eye large, the irides silvery; the upper part of the back pale greenish ash; all the lower part, the cheeks, gill-covers, sides, and belly, silvery white; dorsal and caudal fins coloured like the back; the latter tipped with dusky; pectoral, ventral, and anal fins, white." The only food Mr. Yarrell could find in the stomach were the remains of minute crustaceans.

In conclusion, we must return to the prandial portion of our subject.

The vulgar axiom, that a certain unmentionable person "sends cooks," is falsified in the dressing of Whitebait for the table at Blackwall and Greenwich; since, we are persuaded, that the famed delicacy of the dish rests almost as much upon its skilful cookery as upon the freshness of the fish. The mode of cooking, as practised at Lovegrove's, at Blackwall, has been "let out" by Dr. Pereira, in his excellent "Treatise on Food and Diet," lately published. The Doctor appears to have penetrated one of the "bait kitchens," and there to have been informed that the fish should be cooked within an hour after being caught, or they are apt to cling together; they are kept in water in a pan, from which they are taken, as required, by a skimmer. They are then thrown upon a layer of flour, contained in a large napkin, in which they are shaken until completely enveloped in flour; they are then put into a cullender, and all the superfluous flour is removed by sifting; the fish are next thrown into hot lard contained in a copper cauldron or stew-pan placed over a charcoal fire; in about two minutes they are removed by a tin skimmer, thrown into a cullender to drain, and served up instantly, by placing them on a fish-drainer in a dish. The rapidity of the cooking process is of the utmost importance; and if it be not attended to, the fish will lose their crispness, and be worthless. To temper their richness, (for rich they are, despite the instantaneous cookery,) lemon-juice is squeezed over them, and they are seasoned with cayenne pepper; brown bread and butter are substituted for plain bread; whilst they are "washed down" with punch, if iced, the better; and this combination of savoury, sweet, and acid, is one of the most delectable treats in the *gourmandise* of our days. It is scarcely a whit less refined than the epicurism of old Rome: since, our flocking to the banks of the Thames to insure the freshness of Whitebait is almost as studious an affair as the Roman mullet stews beneath the table, the killing of the beautiful fish in transparent vases, or suffocating them in the exquisite Carthaginian pickle. This latter freak of Apician entities him to rank in our mind as the Lovegrove of his day.

To order dinner, "*difficile est propriè*." A "whitebait dinner" is often the very climax of this position: and the "public" tables of twos, threes, and fours, present many disagreeable illustrations of this difficulty: above all things, the superabundance of fried dishes in such repasts is loudly to be protested against, and we, unquestionably, have the diet-doctors on our side; for a less digestible meal than a succession of fried dishes can scarcely be devised, even with the advantage of the acid accompaniments. Mr. Walker ("Tom Walker," as he has been irreverently called), has a page upon the subject, in his "Original," which is somewhat to the purpose. In his lively paper for August 26, 1835, he says:—"I will give you, dear reader, an account of a dinner I have ordered, this very day, at Lovegrove's, at Blackwall, where if you never dined, so much the worse for you. The party will consist of seven men besides myself, and every guest is asked for some reason—upon which good fellowship mainly depends; for people brought together unconnectedly had, in my opinion, better be kept separately. Eight I hold the golden number, never to be exceeded without weakening the efficacy of concentration. The dinner is to consist of turtle, followed by no other fish but Whitebait, which is to be followed by no other meat but grouse, which are to be succeeded simply by apple fritters and jelly, pastry on such occasions being quite out of place. With the turtle, of course, there will be punch; with the Whitebait, champagne; and with the grouse, claret; the two former I have ordered to be particularly well iced, and they will all be placed in succession upon the table, so that we can help ourselves as we please. I shall permit no other wines, unless, perchance, a bottle or two of port, if particularly wanted, as I hold variety of wines a great mistake. With respect to the adjuncts, I shall take care that there is cayenne, with lemons cut in halves, not in quarters, within reach of every one, for the turtle; and that brown bread-and-butter in abundance is set upon the table for the Whitebait. It is no trouble to think of these little matters beforehand, but they make a vast difference in convivial contentment. The dinner will be followed by ices, and a good dessert, after which coffee and one glass of liqueur each, and no more; so that the present may be enjoyed without inducing retrospective regrets. If the master of a feast wish his party to succeed, he must know how to command; and not let his guests run riot, each according to his own wild fancy. Such, reader, is my idea of a dinner, of which I hope you approve; and I cannot help thinking that, if Parliament were to grant me £10,000 a year, in trust, to entertain a series of worthy persons, it would promote trade, and increase the revenue more than any hugger-mugger measure ever devised."



WHITEBAIT FISHING.

We have heard Mr. Walker's *carte* objected to, and we think, consistently; since, such of the party as were not attached to grouse, must have been at a loss for their third course, unless they were most pascivously set. However, the passage involves some excellent advice, and the sooner the reader follows it, the better for his mundane enjoyment.

A ROYAL GODMOTHER.—Extract of a letter from Venice, of the 12th of April.—"Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri, on going yesterday afternoon to visit the church of Santa Maria Formosa, noticed at its entrance a poor woman in tears, beside whom was another with a child in her arms. Affected by the appearance of the poor creature, her Royal Highness approached the latter, and said, 'What is the matter with you, good woman?' Not knowing the rank of the lady who addressed her, she replied, 'Madam, this child is a week old, and I cannot find any one who will hold it at the font. The priests will not make it a Christian, because I have no money to give them, and I am obliged to keep it without baptism from this cruelty.' Her Royal Highness, moved to tears at the recital, said, 'I will hold your child, and be its godmother.' The priests were quickly called, and the infant was christened. On the book being presented for the sponsor to enter her name, to the astonishment of the priests, her Royal Highness wrote with her own hand 'La Duchesse de Berri.' You may imagine the bows and apologies that ensued. Her Royal Highness gave the poor woman 100*l.*, and paid the priests, who were in ecstasy. Such a trait does honour to the heart of the Duchess, of whose character every one speaks with enthusiasm."

Smoking is become an almost universal practice, and is used more as an amusement, or an assistant for guzzling, than for any good expected from it. However, it cannot be denied that smoking is beneficial to persons subject to defuxions on the lungs; it is a constant and strong revulsion; and phlegmatic coughs and hoarseness may be greatly relieved by it, when other remedies fail. But are healthy persons to be pinned down to rules which are only to be followed by subjects who breed too much phlegm? Persons should not tamper with tobacco during the summer, which is a season that dries humours. In short, the healthy, and they who are of warm constitution, should avoid it.—Dr. STROTHER.

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